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VOL. XVI NO. 35.

BRIEF POINTS

ON CURRENT HAPPENINGS IN THE CAPITALIST WORLD.

**The "Unwritten Law" and Workmen—
Vreeland and the Railroad Commission
—Betty Green Proof That Wealth Is
No Guarantee Against Nonsense—
Gompers' Method of Creating Charters
—Other Matters of Interest.**

The "unwritten law" is the code
upon which the millionaire murderer
Thaw is to be defended by the eloquent
San Francisco lawyer, D. M. Delmas.—
Imagine hungry workmen appropriating
the product of their own labor,
to say nothing of slaying their plunderer,
and then seeking to justify their
conduct under the "unwritten law."

The New York Board of Railroad
Commissioners has "recommended" to
the New York City Railway Company
to increase its service 10 per cent
whereupon President H. H. Vreeland
"shrugs his shoulders." It is not
"recommendations" that the capitalist
government issues to the Working
Class; to them it issues "peremptory
orders" backed with rifles and bayo-
nets; nor is the Working Class allowed
to "shrug its shoulders" as Vreeland
—It must "hump," and p. d. q. too.

The rumor of the collapse of the
proposed strike of the firemen on the
Erie road is acquiring substance. It is
now stated that the engineers of the
road, who have long been making sev-
eral demands, have secured the con-
sent of the company to one of the de-
mands. Which means that craft
Unionism has, or is about to record
its latest crime. The company pur-
chased the support of the engineers
against the firemen by a concession to
the engineers, and the engineers make
a gain at the expense of a fellow craft.

Hetty Green, said to be the richest
woman in America, illustrates the
point that wealth is no guarantee
against nonsense. The lady declares
that the Trusts are provoking a revolu-
tion,—so far so good, though clumsily
put; but she is of the opinion that, if
they behave, the revolution could be
averted—which is rank nonsense. The
guarantee the human race has that
slavery shall not endure forever lies
in the circumstance that it is just as
impossible for "the Trusts to behave,"
as for the sun to stop on its course.

Gompers makes in his annual report
to this year's convention of the A. F.
of L. a great parade of the number of
charters he has granted. Craft
Unionism is not only vicious in itself,
but leads to vicious acts. For the pur-
pose of making a show, Unions are
disembodied in order to multiply
charters. Industrialism reck not
charters, it aims at industrial bodies
and membership.

It would be interesting to know
whether Gov. Johnson of Minnesota,
understood what he said when he ad-
dressed the A. F. of L. convention in
these words: "Gentlemen, yours is the
only class that has to face the law of
supply and demand."

The letter of S. Winauer, published
elsewhere in this issue, brings out the
interesting fact that S. P. watchers have
either joined capitalist party watchers
to steal S. L. P. votes, or have cheated
the capitalist party watchers into cred-
iting the S. P. with the votes cast for the
S. L. P. And yet with all these crooked
practices the S. P. vote dropped 50 per
cent in New York.

Current expressions and sayings are
often more eloquent of conditions than
a volume of essays upon the subjects
they hit off. Anent the recent election
the following conundrum is being
sprung: "Why are Anna Gould and
W. R. Hearst alike?" When you have
given it up the answer forthcoming is:
"Both had a bum count."

Hardly have a few detachments of
Federal troops been disbanded for dis-
orderly conduct in Brownsville, Tex.,
than the artillerymen of Fort Russell
attacked a number of infantrymen on
the streets of Cheyenne. Five men
were cut and slashed, one of whom is
expected to die. The "boys" are at
their trade. If there is no strike to
break they may as well keep their

knives sharp and themselves in prac-
tice.

The London, Eng., "Social Democrat"
for this month, reporting from its
United States correspondent on the
campaign of the so-called Socialist
party says in part: "Our comrades
were never in a stronger or more ex-
cellent position. In New York great
meetings are being held, 8,000 persons
being turned away from one of the in-
door meetings"—rather interesting in-
formation considering that the whole
vote polled by the S. P. in this city
falls below the number of persons al-
leged to have been "turned away from
one of the big indoor meetings," and
that almost everywhere, especially in
New York, the S. P. vote slumped at
least 50 per cent. below what it was in
1904. If the "hurrah clothing busi-
ness style" could bring in Socialism,
then the Social Revolution is overdue.

The unanimity of the approval with
which the capitalist interests, outside
of the Standard Oil, applaud the legal
crusade against that institution war-
rants the suspicion that these applaud-
ing interests expect thereby themselves
to escape detection and punishment.
Idle hope. The age when scapegoats
made atonement is over.

The Edinburgh "Socialist," organ of
the Socialist Labor Party of Great
Britain, comments upon the suspen-
sion of Jaures' paper "L'Humanite"
by quoting the following joke from
"Le Figaro": "Well, you see with all
his fine theories to what Jaures leads
us!—To what?—To the disappearance
of 'humanity.'"

Mr. Alexander Jonas may be a clown
in statistics—his statistical figures, to
show that the taxes had increased \$100
to every workman with the Spanish
war, will not soon be forgotten; the
gentleman may be a grotesque figure
as the apostle of the Social Revolution
in America—his politeness is pro-
verbial even among the stockholders
of the Volkszeitung Corporation; but
in one thing deep and perfect knowl-
edge must be conceded to the gen-
tleman—knowledge of the character of
the vast majority in his own party.
A few members having gagged at the
disgrace of the Hillquit campaign in
the Ninth Congress District, Mr. Jonas
addressed the General Committee of
his party with these words: "I am
quite certain that, if Hillquit had been
elected, not one of our members
would have raised an objection." The
applause was terrific. The "kickers"
were squelched. Jonasleben had sized
up his crew to perfection. Ballots, like
money, "atink not"—in the nostrils of
the Volkszeitungites.

ANNUAL GRAND CONCERT

Given by Socialistische Liedertafel S.
L. P., Cleveland, Ohio.

The annual Grand Concert of the So-
cialistische Liedertafel S. L. P., Cleve-
land, O., will take place Sunday, No-
vember 25th, at Germanic Hall, Erie
street, commencing at 3 p. m. Tickets
in advance 25 cents, can be had from all
members and comrades and at the office
of German Party organ, 310 Champlain
avenue, corner Seneca street, 2nd floor.
Admission at the door 50 cents. An ex-
cellent program has been arranged for
this concert as follows:

Overture Orchestra.
Festgesang (Festival Song) By Joseph
Scheu Socialistische Liedertafel.
Duett Lena and Norman Jahraus.
Musik Orchestra.
"Heimkehr des Verbannten" ("Return
from the Exile") By Uthmann.
Socialistische Liedertafel.
Harp Solo Miss Lena Jahraus.
Song By the famous Lyric Quartetto.
"Novelty Drill" Performed by 12 young
lady comrades.

"Mein Lockenkopfen" (My Little
Curly Head) Humorous Song
Socialistische Liedertafel.
Musik Orchestra.

DEMAGOGUENBLUT

(Demagogues).
Comedy in one act by Fritz Pfirder.
Cast:
Justus Moeller, Counsellor of Court
Ed. Hauser.

Hedwig, his daughter, Miss Clara Aluhn.
Heinrich Moeller, Justus' brother an
old 48 er Leopold Haug.
Max Fernow, Engineer Henry Schulz.
Euphrosine Schollmeier, house keeper
with Moeller. Mrs. L. Hausschild.
Grand Ball after the program. Con-
cert and dance music furnished by
Boehm and Zibell's first class I. W. W.
Orchestra.

THE UPTON SINCLAIR SCANDAL.

The Jewish population of the East
Side has been thrown into a turmoil
on the ground of certain revelations
that have come to light concerning the
just started Upton Sinclair Socialist
Colony of Helicon Hall in Englewood,
N. Y.

This being the 20th century A. C.
and not the 20th century B. C., every-
body who knows anything knows that
when one hears "Socialist Colony" one
must be ready for "revelations." They
are sure to come, sooner or later, and
rather sooner than later. "Socialist
Colonies," in this year of grace, are
schemes of dupes, who play upon the
sentiment of the easily duped. Of
course, a dupee does not necessarily
mean a natural born and incurable
idiot. There are such, but they are
the exception. Not being idiots, dupes
awake eventually to the fact that they
have been buncoed—and your "revela-
tion" follows immediately. This fact,
together with several of the details in
this particular case—the taking of
\$10 fees and proposing to keep them
without giving any returns therefor;
the appointing of committees that are
ignored, and the operating with un-
known and virtually secret commit-
tees; the forming of an inner circle of
initiated, and an outer circle of vic-
tims; the leading of these to expect
the purchase of one site, and then sud-
denly purchasing an entirely different
one; etc.; etc.—all this, we repeat, is
so utterly humdrum and stale in the
business of starting "Socialist Colo-
nies," that the present explosion would
hardly deserve more than a cursory
paragraph. There is, however, one de-
tail and one circumstance that entitle
this particular "revelation" to special
treatment. The detail is that the
"revelations" bring out the fact that
the Upton Sinclair "Socialist Colony"
is run on the principle of "No Jew
Need Apply"; and the circumstance is
the new wonder and indignation of
the Jewish population at such an out-
rage against common sense, such an
insult to Socialism.

Anti-Semitism is an evidence of a
diseased, because corrupt, mind. The
disease and the corruption lie in the
hatred entertained by one race for an-
other. Anti-Semitism is not the only
manifestation of that specific mental
disease and corruption. The mental
disease manifests itself also as Anti-
Irish by some diseased and corrupt
German, American and English minds;

it manifests itself at other times as
Anti-German with some diseased Irish
and American minds; it manifests as
Anti-Japanese, as Anti-Negro, etc.,
etc. Wherever any one of these mani-
festations is found, the manifestation
is the unerring sign of a diseased and
corrupt mind. It follows that, what-
ever mind the manifestation manifests
itself in against any one race, that
mind will be found to be so for the
manifestation against any other race.
This scientific principle seems to be
overlooked by the Jewish population,
now enraged at the Sinclair Colony.
Naively they are indignant, notwith-
standing they should have expected
nothing else, and should have been
prepared for the affront, seeing that
the proofs of the principle have been
actually showering down upon them,
and are still showering from the very
quarter, or element—the pure and sim-
ple political Socialist party—which,
logically enough, furnishes the latest
manifestations.

Barely two years ago, Hermann
Schlueter, Algernon Lee and Morris
Hillquit, all three militants in the
S. P., put their signatures, as repre-
sentatives of the S. P. at the Amster-
dam Congress, to a resolution brand-
ing certain branches of the human
family as "backward races." The Con-
gress hooted down and out the infa-
mous proposition, but neither the local
S. P. of New York, nor the national
organization condemned the manifes-
tation of disease and corruption in the
minds that could so demean them-
selves, while Wm. E. Trautmann, who
as a then officer of the S. P. raised
his voice against the iniquity, was ever
since overwhelmed with the condem-
nation of his party press, until this
month he was finally, and to his honor,
expelled.—Anti-"backward racism."

A year before that, in 1903, the
"Volkszeitung," an S. P. organ, pub-
lished under approving headlines the
sentiment: "As to the Irish they are
corrupt to the marrow."—Anti-Irish.

More recently, Sherman, the deposed
President of the I. W. W., and Kirk-
patrick the deposed President of the
Metal and Machinery Workers, both
S. P. men, and the latter even a puller-
in for the S. P., rallied around the
craft Unionist McCabe, and, in chorus
with him, hurled the imprecation of
"damned Dutchman" at the Industrial-
ist delegates, alluding to Trautmann's
race.—Anti-German.

And to come down to recentest date,
and the most striking illustration, in
the "Miners Magazine" of the 8th in-
stant, John M. O'Neill—another ram-
bunctious S. P.ite and at this very time
the idol of "The Worker," the "Volks-
zeitung," and the S. P. Jewish "Vor-
waerts"—proceeding from the theory
that De Leon, as well as Gompers, is a
Jew, seeks to explain with the follow-
ing racial slur the circumstance that
Gompers, as well as De Leon, hap-
pened recently to stop at the same
hotel in Chicago. O'Neill says: "Dan-
iel and Gompers being guests at the
same hotel, while the I. W. W. con-
vention was held at Chicago, is a peculiar
coincidence that can only be explained
by that CUNNING HEBREW INGENU-
ITY THAT IS A CHARACTER-
ISTIC TRAIT OF THE ISRAELITE
RACE."—Anti-Semitism.

And there is still more. The reve-
lation concerning anti-Semitism in the
Sinclair colony was offered more than
three weeks ago to the "Volkszeitung"
—It was refused; it was offered to
"The Worker"—it was refused; and,
take note, it was offered to the "Vor-
waerts," the JEWISH S. P. paper—IT
WAS REFUSED THERE ALSO. The
reason given by each for its refusal
was that SUCH A REVELATION
WOULD INJURE THE HILLQUIT
CAMPAIGN. The wrong that is hushed
is a wrong that is not violently ob-
jected to.—This completes the circle:
anti-"backward races," anti-Irish,
anti-German, anti-Semitism,—and
hush.

The principle is proved. Whatever
mind the manifestation of race hatred
manifests itself in against any one
race, that mind will be found to be
so for the manifestation against any
other race. The so-called Socialist
party, being a pure and simple politi-
cal affair, is a scheme of and is run by
a set of folks who are seeking notori-
ety and to feather their own nests at
the expense of the Working Class.
Such a scheme can be bred in diseased
minds only; the disease that breeds so
foul a scheme can not choose but also
breed race hatred, and prejudices.
Lofty thought offers no standing room
for such sentiments.

It is the merest baloney on the part
of the Jewish population to be sur-
prised at, they should have expected
nothing else than anti-Semitism from
the pure and simple political Socialist
party militant, Utopian Sinclair.

SCHENECTADY WORKMEN

LEAVE SOCIALIST PARTY—CON- DEMN IT ECONOMIC ATTITUDE.

Not a Reflex of the I. W. W. to Which
They Belong, but a Hostile, Bourgeois
Tainted, Vote-Catching, Labor-Di-
uniting Organization—Their Letter
of Resignation.

Schenectady, N. Y., November 17.—
Things are moving with rapid strides here
Organization was effected in another de-
partment of the General Electric Co. this
afternoon. Further report will follow in
about a week. Another indication of the
way events are transpiring will be found
in the following letter of resignation:—
Schenectady, N. Y. November 13, 1906.

To Local Schenectady, Socialist
Party,
We, the undersigned, members of the
Socialist Party, hereby tender our resig-
nation from said party for the follow-
ing reasons:—
It is a well known and universally ad-
mitted fact that political parties spring
from and are only justified by economic
conditions.

Our economic conditions are expressed
by our economic organization, the
Industrial Workers of the World and,
it therefore follows that we cannot be
honest to our fellow workers as a class
and belong to a political party which
is not a true reflex of our economic
organization, the I. W. W.; and it needs
no proof to show that the Socialist
Party is NOT a reflex of the I. W. W.

The second reason is the conduct and
management of the S. P., which we do
not believe is adapted to further the
emancipation of the working class, but

it rather tends to degenerate into a mid-
dle class (bourgeois) party, permitting
the entrance therein of the demagogue
and vote-getting politician, a class that
is rapidly permeating the S. P. in this
country at the present time, consequently
losing sight of a principle for which
the party was organized. In proof of
this assertion, we simply state the pri-
vately owned press and state autonomy,
which two features to our minds are
sufficient to prove our assertions, as they
instead of uniting, tend to grouping the
working class into factions, which is a
false doctrine.

The baneful influence of a privately
owned press is also seen in the untrue
and misleading articles and statements
regarding the I. W. W. appearing in
some of the S. P. papers, while others
ignore it altogether.

In conclusion, in order to avoid mis-
understanding, we will state that we
have no intention of affiliating with any
other political party at present, in fact
not until such time when there will be
a bona fide political reflex of the Indus-
trial Workers of the World. Then we
will have true working class solidarity.
That is our issue.

Respectfully submitted,
H. V. Jackson, 704 Fairview Ave.;
Steve Watts, 24 Elm street; E. J. Lund,
1025 Delamont Ave.; Chas. Neilsen, 11
Duane Ave.; Alexander A. Sammet,
866 Emmett street; R. W. Stearns, State
street.

CHICAGO, ATTENTION.

Section Chicago, Socialist Labor Party
will run an Entertainment and Ball on
SATURDAY evening, December 1, at
Brand's Hall, Clark and Erie streets.
Tickets will be 25 cents.

We will also run a Fair in conjunction
with the above; therefore call upon all
comrades and sympathizers to send pres-
ents for same to the undersigned.

T. M. Davis,
142 Potomac avenue.

The People is a good broom to brush
the cobwebs from the minds of the
workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

EVENTS IN BUTTE

FAKIRS AND MOCK HEROES MEET THEIR WATERLOO.

Sherman and Co. Fail to Make Good
in Face of the Facts Stated by Parks
and St. John—Supporters of Con-
vention Steadily Gaining in Numbers
and Influence.

Butte, Montana, November 14.—
Events in the unions of Butte have
been crowding upon each other in pell-
mell fashion during the past month.
Space will permit but a short reference
to a few of the more notable, but those
incidents taken in sequence form a
well-connected chain of evidence which
shows that fakirs and mock heroes will
occasionally meet their Waterloo at the
hands of a justly indignant working
class.

First in the comic tragedy came a
plea from Charles O. Sherman to the
effect that he needed an endorsement
for his dearly beloved executive board,
and perhaps for the Boland detectives,
though by some oversight the latter
item was omitted. A motion was made
in the Workingmen's Union to endorse
Sherman and his cohorts, because
"Brother Sherman is waiting anxiously
to know what he will do," but the
members wanted to hear both sides
and the motion was laid on the table.

Then in a few days several of the
Butte delegates returned, and the main
burden of their song was about the
TER-R-R-IBLY vicious conduct of the
Deleontes and the unconstitutionality
of the convention. Most of them put
up a very pretty story, but when they
were asked how many Deleontes
were there, and how many votes they
cast, and what sections of the constitu-
tion were violated, and how the
Butte delegates voted on certain meas-
ures, and a few other questions that
were very innocent in themselves, but

were very important in connection
with the convention, then things in
Butte did not appear so pro-Sherman as
had been desired by some.

Then Wade Parks and Vincent St.
John arrived in town and began put-
ting the finishing touches on those who
could see nothing but Deleontes and
their illegal acts.

St. John broke the ice by appearing
before the Workingmen's Union and
giving a version of the convention that
had not yet appeared here, but no dele-
gate who was there could gainsay a
single statement. The next evening he
appeared before the Teamsters' Union
(Mack Hendricks' own) and Mack tells
us they had three and one-half hours
hot air.

The next act was before McMullen's
own Engineers' Union, where St. John
spoke for an hour, and in the course of
his remarks stated that Sherman, Ma-
honey & Co. had no foundation in fact
for their statements. He then proved
his statement, after which McMullen
said that he had nothing to say except
to enter a general denial of St. John's
statements. St. John looked at him
and mildly asked, "Who hired the de-
tectives?" "I don't know who did, but
we instructed Sherman to take such
steps as were necessary to hold the
Headquarters and property, and I pre-
sume he did. His acts had our full
sanction, and judging by the mob that
went up there the next morning we
were justified," replied the wily Mc-
Mullen. Here some one asked, "Does
five men make a mob?" St. John said
"Take off two and make it three men."
Then McMullen crawled by making the
statement, "I don't know how many
went up the stairs, but Mahoney and I
watched from our room in the hotel
almost directly opposite and we certain-
ly saw over two hundred in the en-
trance and on the sidewalk, some of
them delegates and some idle onlook-
ers."

The next evening McMullen and
Parks met before the Smeiterners' U-
nion and debated the subject, "Re-
solved, that the W. F. M. should not
endorse the late convention." McMul-
len took the affirmative, and made a
very smooth talk, in fact his talk was
so smooth it was slippery. Mc's fine
appearance had but a poor effect.

St. John made a few remarks at the
same meeting, and Cronin and McMul-
len seemed about as happy as two
shysters could at the prospect of hav-
ing the rank and file know the truth.
One of St. John's roasts was in regard
to McMullen's sneering remark about
the scab wages paid by the convention,
"while at the same time Brother Mc-
Mullen had in his pocket one hundred
dollars easy money that was given
him by two Butte Unions before he
started for the convention." Then Mc-
Mullen's Walking Delegate opened his
mouth and put his foot in it by saying,
"I wish to correct the Brother. This
one hundred dollars was given to
Brother McMullen after he started for
the convention, not before." Then Mc-
Mullen looked so unhappy that even
those who wanted the truth known felt
almost sorry for him. St. John said,
"I stand corrected as to the time he
got the money, but it was easy money
just the same." Mc will have to put on
a better face and tell more plausible
stories than he has been doing or he
will fail to capture the Presidency of
the W. F. M. next year.

The old Executive Board next drew
St. John's remarks, and Cronin who
was present looked as if he almost
wished he had stood with Roridon for
decent administration in the I. W. W.

The next evening Parks spoke before
the Workingmen's Union and was re-
ceived with close attention and fre-
quent applause. Hendricks was there
also but for some reason did not like
Parks' statements. At the close of
the address Hendricks said that if the
truth were known Parks had no right
in the convention, as he had not been
a member of his Union for the required
six months. Parks replied, "I am a
charter member of my local, and as
such had a right to sit in the conven-
tion. But if I had no right why did
you, Mr. Hendricks, report to the con-
vention when you were on the Creden-
tial Committee that I was entitled to a
seat in that convention? The fault
must lie with you and the rest of the
committee for reporting falsely." Then
Hendricks got so mad he could not
talk plain.

The next evening Parks wanted to
talk to Hendricks' own teamsters, but
Hendricks inspired a motion to the
effect that Parks be invited to talk

(Continued on page 6.)

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will tell you when your subscription ex-
pires. First number indicates the month,
second, the day, third the year.

The paper will be stopped on that day
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PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

ARIZONA CAPITALISTS

FEAR REVOLUTIONARY; BUT TOLERATE FAKE SOCIALISM.

Socialist Labor Party Members and
Industrial Workers Driven Out of
Employment and Forced to Change
Their Names to Secure Jobs—Social-
ist Party Men Unmolested.

Bisbee, Ariz., November 11.—In
Douglas, Arizona, I found the Copper
Queen, and C. & A., well entrenched, and
conditions hard for the wage slaves, es-
pecially those who espoused the prin-
ciple of the Industrial Workers of the
World and the Socialist Labor Party.
There was a local of the Industrial
Workers of the World and Section of
the Socialist Labor Party here in Doug-
las, but every one was discharged. "Dis-
charge" meant leave the camp and seek
another master elsewhere, so that the
wholesale discharge and exodus of
the S. L. P. and I. W. W. left nothing
here but some pure and simple political
Socialists. I do not say that they are
all of the caliber who say that the union
has outlived its usefulness, and that the
ballot is the only remedy. There are
those who can see further and they are
few. This can all be attributed to the
privately-owned press of the Socialist
party and its pure and simple political
teaching.

One J. D. Cannon took especial de-
light in shouting "disrupters," and "De-
Leontes" in touring the territory as a
candidate for delegate to Congress. Not
only has he been inculcating anti-De-
Leonism but by lies and other devious
ways he has been maligning the mem-
bers and organizers of the S. L. P. The
truth put forth by the S. L. P. men
evidently hurt Mr. Cannon.

In reviewing the situation in this dis-
trict, where the C. Q. and C. & A. rules,
it is evident that these corporations do
not fear the pure and simple political
Socialists as all who have been dis-
charged are members of the S. L. P. or
the I. W. W., the corporations realizing
where the real danger lies, in the po-
litical and economic organizations that
stand for the taking and holding that
which we produce by our labor power,
and not in public ownership or middle
class parties as represented by the Can-
nons, et. al. One of the speakers and a
candidate for district attorney, Morrison,
by name, stated that the city of Boston
was run on the Socialist plan. This
is the kind of dope they are handing
out.

The corporations here in Bisbee and
in fact throughout the copper districts
have increased wages. Here in Bisbee
the increase was twenty-five cents. The
result is that all living expenses have in-
creased in proportion, as for instance,
table board increased from \$27.50 to
\$30.00 a month. Room rent went up
and all other necessities of life.

All in all the conditions are not of the
best. Men here are continually changing
their name in order to get a job. As
one man remarked he changed his name
so often that the last time he changed
his name he actually forgot what it was.
When asked by the shift boss what his
name was he had to ask the boss what
name he gave him, and after all the
other men had given their names it
was found that his name was Lewis.

Such are the conditions that the So-
cialist Labor Party and the Industrial
Workers of the World have to work
under; change their names and take
chances of getting a job or leave the
camp. The pure and simple political
Socialists are not molested, because the
corporations have nothing to fear from
them. I held several good meetings in
these camps and the time is not far dis-
tant when the Copper Queen and other
corporations will be brought to time.
Nat'l Organizer Socialist Labor Party.

August Gillhaus.

DE LEON IN BOSTON.

Under the auspices of Section Boston
S. L. P., Daniel De Leon of New York,
editor of the Daily People, will speak on
the subject: "Industrial Unionism" on
SUNDAY afternoon, November 25, at
3 o'clock in Knights of Honor Hall, 730
Washington street, Boston. Questions in-
vited. Admission free.

DETROIT, TAKE NOTICE.

The 1906 campaign festival arranged
by Section Detroit Socialist Labor Party
to be held at Weibel's Hall, corner Gar-
riot Ave. and Riopelle street, on SAT-
URDAY evening, November 24, 1906.
Ladies' Complimentary.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION

From the Frontier to the Factory; Its Social and Political Effects.

WRITTEN FOR THE PEOPLE BY JUSTUS EBERT,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

(This essay will be published serially in this and subsequent issues.)

(Continued from last week.)

INTERNAL CORRUPTION AMONG PHYSICAL FORCE ADVOCATES.

True words, indeed; but of wider scope than the fearless Spies gave them, for the revolutionists, i. e., the advocates of physical force, were bred by the lawlessness of "law-upholding" judges, a la Gardner, not only in Chicago, but also elsewhere. The result was a serious setback to political organization, that involved the new Socialist Labor Party in a fierce discussion of the right course to pursue in the emancipation of labor. The situation was further aggravated by the logic of events occurring subsequent to those cited by Spies, namely, the brutal suppression of the striking miners of Hocking Valley, Ill., and the Southwestern railroad strike in East St. Louis; together with the unpunished murder of workmen by employers' thugs in Chicago, Milwaukee and elsewhere. The injection of free love, atheism, and other non-economic ideas into the party, further added to the demoralization of the demoralizable, making the latter a prey of corrupt politicians. George Engel, one of the Chicago "anarchists," in his speech to the infamous jury, says (p. 17, Parson's "Anarchism"), "I found that political corruption had burrowed through the ranks of the social democrats." A fact that was amply borne out when, in 1883, the first national Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, Philipp Van Patten, sick and discouraged, became an old-party job holder. In October 1891, the differences between the advocates of political action and physical force, culminated in the formation of the Revolutionary Socialist Party at Chicago, by the latter. This was followed in 1893, by the Pittsburgh joint convention of the "revolutionary socialists" and anarchists, which gave birth to the "International Working People's Association." Among the prime movers of the latter was A. R. Parsons, who had been the Socialist Labor Party candidate for President in 1879.

FUSION WITH THE GREENBACK LABOR PARTY.

In 1890, the Socialist Labor Party officially endorsed the Greenback party. The Greenback party was formed at Indianapolis 1874. It favored the withdrawal of national banknotes, the issuance of paper currency, and the use of coin only in the payment of bonds that called expressly for the same—in fiat money. The Greenback Party's first presidential candidate was Peter Cooper, the philanthropist, nominated in 1876; its last, Ben Butler, chameleon politician and demagogue, nominated in 1884. At Toledo, Ohio, in 1878, the Greenback Party became the Greenback Labor party, and at the subsequent congressional election, polled a million votes. At the Chicago convention of the Greenback Labor Party in 1890, the Socialist Labor Party was a factor, being represented in the platform committee by many prominent members. But this availed nothing, for one year afterwards the Greenback Laborites practically dissolved, only a remnant of their former strength rallying to Butler.

THE GEORGE CAMPAIGN.

The tactical differences within its ranks, the failure and corruption of its policy of compromise seriously decimated and crippled the Socialist Labor Party during the early eighties. So much was this the case that it strove for consolidation with the International Working People's association; and, at its fourth annual convention in Baltimore, December, 1893, modified its platform and principles with a view to winning them back; but without success, as the Internationalists spurned the offer. A series of German debates and lecturing tours, aided by the successful growth of the German socialist political movement, in the face of rigorous Bismarkian repression, which gave political action renewed prestige, revived matters and put the party on a firmer basis once more. This, however, did not

save the Socialist Labor Party from again compromising its principles in the Henry George mayoralty campaign of 1886. The zeal of its adherents during this campaign won for them great praise. Henry George, referring to their omnipresent and multifarious activities said: "What the socialists lacked in numbers, they made up in ability." They were a host in themselves with a wide-felt influence. Read out of the 1887 Syracuse state convention of the United Labor Party, formed subsequently to the George mayoralty campaign of 1886, the Socialist Labor Party retaliated by forming the Progressive Labor Party, and putting a rival ticket in the field. This party did serious damage to George's doctrines and prestige, a debate with Sergius Scherwitz, exposing the fallacy of his plan for freedom via land minus machinery; while the poll showed a vote for George for state secretary of only 36,000, as compared to the 68,000 polled in the mayoralty campaign of the preceding year. The Progressive Labor Party campaign also served to bring into greater prominence a young American lawyer, Lawrence Gronlund, who, the year previous, had published a notable book, treating of Socialism from an Anglo-Saxon viewpoint, and called "The Co-operative Commonwealth." This book is still selling; and was for a long time the standard American textbook on Socialism.

Despite all these good effects, from a socialist standpoint, the Progressive Labor Party was a constructive failure. It served, however, after a discouraging reaction, to cause the members of the Socialist Labor Party to return to its oft-repeated and oft-broken vow of "no-compromise." As Goethe well says, there is an element of good in all things evil.

SOCIALISM AND TRADES UNIONISM.

During all this time the Socialists, both of the radical and the moderate type, were very active in the trade union world. Possessing theoretical and practical knowledge, fired by enthusiasm and unbounded faith in their cause, courageous, eloquent and untiring, they were (and still are) labor organizers par excellence. Not only did they assist in the formation of unions regardless of their political or social principles, hoping later to indoctrinate them completely with Socialism, but they also formed, especially among the German workmen, strictly socialist unions; unions possessing not only socialist declarations of principles, but active in the support of socialist propaganda and politics. The most striking example of this type was the Progressive Cigarmakers' Union, organized in 1882 in opposition to the International Cigarmakers' Union. In a word, while assisting greatly in the formation of what are now termed pure and simple or capitalist unions, the socialists of the eighties were, perhaps unconsciously, laying the foundations for the opposing industrial or socialist unions of the present time.

CHAPTER XI.

THE MODERN SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

In 1889, a three-fold disgust with the policy of the Socialist Labor Party manifested itself internally; first, with its compromising political policy; second, its stronger pure and simple union tendencies; third, its German spirit and forms. Frederick Engels, in his preface to Florence Kelley's translation of his own work, "Condition of the English Working Class," published in this country in 1887, in dealing with the labor movement in America of that time, said of the Socialist Labor Party: "This party is called upon to play a very important part in the movement. But in order to do so they will have to doff every remnant of their foreign garb. They will have to become out and out American. They cannot expect the Americans to come to them; they, the minority and the immigrants, must go to the Americans who are the vast majority and the natives. And to do that they must above all things learn English." This statement by the co-worker of Karl Marx, himself a German, would be insulting, if not true; the Socialist Labor Party of the eighties was a German party and its official language was German. The American element was largely incidental.

EXIT "THE PARTY OF PROPAGANDA."

The three-fold disgust referred to above crystallized into what was called the Busche-Rosenberg faction, after its two most prominent members; and resulted in acute internal disorder, in which physical force played a part. The Busche-Rosenberg faction was swept out of the party, but not without exerting a good influence,

for, following upon their defeat, there came a reorganization of the party, practically in accordance with their ideas, English becoming the official language, while uncompromising politics, together with a more aggressive socialist trade union policy, were adopted. All this was effected at a convention held in Chicago, during the month of October, 1889. There, "the party of propaganda," as it had come to be called, ceased to exist. A new platform was adopted, which asserted "the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness"; declared that "the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of that right," but held that no such right can be exercised in a system of economic inequality. To "the true theory of politics that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people," it added "the true theory of economics" that "the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common." This new platform went further: it outlined the evolutionary process by which this was to be brought about, viz: "through the destructive action of its (the capitalist system's) failures and crises on one hand and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and capitalist combinations on the other hand." (Here we get the first glimpse of how the working class intends to open integralization to all). This new platform concluded by calling on "the people to organize with a view to the substitution of the co-operative commonwealth for the present state of lawless production, industrial war and social disorder." "In the meantime," it presented twenty political and social "immediate demands." These, like the "improving measures" of the first platform, demanded the enactment of ameliorative reforms, such as municipalization, government possession of railroads, telegraphs, etc.; incorporation of trades union; progressive income and inheritance taxes; free inventions, inventors to be remunerated by the nation; abolition of the presidency, capital punishment, etc., etc. At the Chicago convention in 1890, steps were also taken which eventually transformed the seventy "sections" or language branches into district organizations, conforming to the political geography of the various states. In 1890, the New York organization placed a state ticket in the field, which polled 13,000 votes. In 1892, the first presidential ticket of the new era was nominated and polled 21,512 votes. Fusion with the Nationalists and Populists was successively "turned down"; the party adhering rigidly to its new course, to the extent of expelling the members of a faction known as the Sotheran-Martin faction, which attempted to have it "line up" with populism. The 25,666 votes polled in 1893, demonstrated the wisdom of this action; while the 30,020 votes of 1894, gave it emphatic confirmation.

"THE BATTLE OF HOMESTEAD" AND A. R. U. STRIKE.

Events were now transpiring on a scale which made the class struggle, the basic sociological doctrine of the Socialist Labor Party, a vivid and startling fact, no longer savoring of the academic, but patent to all. One of these was the so-called "Battle of Homestead." The steel and iron workers in the Carnegie plant at Homestead, Pa., refused to concede to a reduction of wages on the introduction of new machinery. The mills were stockaded and preparations were made to run them on a non-union basis. On July 4, 1892, the world was startled by the news of a pitched battle between the locked out men and 300 armed Pinkerton detectives. The latter, notorious instigators of riot and terrorism, were sent to "protect" the Carnegie plant; and as they were coming down the Monongahela River on a barge, they were fired on and their landing for the time being successfully resisted. Immediately upon the request of the Carnegie corporation, the whole executive, legislative, military, police and judicial machinery of the state was set in motion, and the locked out men suppressed. The second was the A. R. U. or Pullman strike. This started in Pullman, Ill., a suburb of Chicago, in May, 1904. Wages had been reduced, varying from thirty-three and one-third per cent to fifty per cent, despite the enormous dividends, surplus capital, and rent of the Pullman Palace Car Co., most of whose employees lived in its tenements. A committee that called on Pullman was blacklisted, "laid off," despite his assurance to the contrary. The men thereon struck. They were members of the American Railway Union, a recently formed federation of all railway employees, regardless of craft distinctions, of which Eugene V. Debs was president. The American Railway Union attempted to settle the strike with Pullman, offering to submit the matter to arbitration. He arrogantly replied, "There is nothing to arbitrate." The union then boycotted the Pullman cars. This move paralyzed interstate commerce, as it tied up tighter than a drum all the railroads centering in Chicago, of which there were many. The Pullman corporation and the Railroad Managers' Association got busy. Riots were instigated; cars set afire. Governor Altgeld refused to send militia to aid the capitalists' interests; saying that the local authorities were thoroughly able to handle the situation. Thereupon a plea was made to President Grover Cleve-

land who, over Gov. Altgeld's head, sent federal troops to suppress the strike, under the pretense of protecting interstate commerce. Debs and his associate officers were arrested and sent to Woodstock jail ostensibly for contempt of court, in disobeying an injunction, but really for interfering with and restraining interstate commerce, in the interests of the working class. A long conflict regarding state rights in strikes affecting interstate commerce was waged between the Governor and the President, to the satisfaction of the plutocracy, to whom the interference of federal troops had been necessary for the preservation of railway stock values on European stock exchanges, where considerable of the stock was held, and who accordingly upheld the President, Grover Cleveland. These two events, following so close on each other, proved great educators. They brought home to an increasing number of the workers the ascendancy of corporate interests over all other economic, political and social considerations; especially those of their own, the working class. They thus lent great aid to the propaganda of the Socialist Labor Party, helping to swell its vote.

THE SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE.

In 1896, the Socialist Labor Party, in convention assembled, in New York State, took decisive steps in line with its evolution. It endorsed the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance; the first avowedly socialist national labor organization of all trades ever attempted in this country. The organization of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and its endorsement by the Socialist Labor Party gave rise to a bitter warfare in socialist economic and political circles. An organization aiming in contradistinction to the American Federation of Labor, at the capture of both the economic and political power of capitalism, in order to improve the condition of labor and overthrow capitalism, the S. T. & L. A. was denounced as a scab organization, a destroyer of unions, a divider of the working class, and declared to be anti-historical and anti-revolutionary. All these statements are based on a one-sided recognition of American socialist trade union evolution.

As was pointed out before, the evolution of socialism in the trades unions of this country proceeded on a two-fold basis; first, that of indoctrinating anti-socialist trades unions with Socialism, thus making them socialist; a process more popularly known as "boring from within"; and, second, that of organizing strictly socialist trades unions in opposition to those already established; a process now known by way of contradistinction, as "boring from without." Both of these courses were the cause of considerable friction. For instance, the German socialist trades unions had their own central trades unions, which were continually at loggerheads with the English anti-socialist Central Trades Unions, especially in New York. Later, central bodies of Jewish socialist unions added to the din. Again, the policy of indoctrination, even when successful, met with drastic defeat at the hands of its opponents, generating discontent and revolt. At the Denver Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in 1893, plank 10, declaring in favor of government ownership, presented by the socialists, was thrown out on various constitutional pretexts by the anti-socialist delegates led by President Samuel Gompers, though adopted by a referendum vote of the entire membership. At the following convention of the same organization held in Detroit, in 1894, the delegate of the Central Federated Union of New York was denied a seat on the ground that it included a political body among its membership, viz: Section New York, Socialist Labor Party. This was tantamount to declaring that socialist politics are no part of the labor movement, a declaration that will cause all students of the labor movement to grin at its absurdity. In the Knights of Labor the fruits of victory for the policy of "boring from within" were just as barren. The socialists, winning control of District Assembly No. 40, of New York City, one of the strongest in the Knights of Labor, and holding the balance of power at the New Orleans General Assembly in the early nineties, were forced to revolt by the unscrupulous machinations of Grand Masters Workman, Sovereign, This District Assembly was the backbone of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the latter being formed by it in conjunction with the German, Jewish and English socialist trades unions of New York City.

The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was no more a scab organization, a divider of labor, anti-historical and anti-revolutionary than was Kansas, formed under pressure to stem the tide of chattel slavery, a disloyal state, a divider of the union or an anti-historical and anti-revolutionary product. As Kansas was an outgrowth of the war with slavery, and an integral, nay, pivotal, part of the nation, so was the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance an outgrowth of the socialist war on capitalist unionism, and an integral, pivotal part of the labor movement of the country.

(To Be Continued Next Week.)

WHO VIOLATED THE I. W. W. CONSTITUTION?

THE "APPEAL TO REASON," "MINERS' MAGAZINE," AND OTHER PAPERS ARE REQUESTED TO COPY.

(By Wm. J. Pinkerton.)

It is interesting to note the support given to degeneracy, thievery, corruption and rottenness of the vilest character through the medium of journals from which the wage slave expects, if not support, at least enough of a square deal to roll back the clouds of darkness and admit sufficient of the rays of truth, to shed their radiant light in vindication of the honesty of action and of purpose of those who acted squarely with and in defence of their downtrodden fellow-workers.

From the capitalist press, we as wage slaves expect nothing but condemnation, but from those who are permitted to voice their opinions in journals that make a pretense of giving to the much exploited wage worker a "square deal," and as recruits hanging on the borders of Socialism we are surprised that such papers as the "Appeal to Reason" and other Socialist papers would, without a thorough investigation, aid and abet as rotten a system of officialdom as ever existed in a labor union, and condemn on the other hand the worker (without giving them a hearing), because they rebelled against a system of exploitation more rotten and deplorable in its effects than any system of exploitation ever put forth by the master class.

McCabe is supported and judgment rendered against the locals of the alleged Transportation Department, illegally suspended by him, in the columns of the "Appeal to Reason." F. M. Eastwood, staff correspondent of the "Appeal," in his write-up on the convention, says that he came to Chicago to give an unprejudiced report of the convention, and then pours out in a spirit

of vituperation language that the capitalist press, with all its venomous attacks on Industrialism, scorned to apply to the men assembled there. As one member of the T. D., I denounce Eastwood as a fake; he belongs to the capitalist and not the Socialist class.

He says we are De-Leonists and Anarchists, etc. I most emphatically deny being a De-Leonist; as to being an Anarchist, I am not versed in Anarchistic teachings enough to affirm or deny that statement. The railway corporations have already said I was an Anarchist, and now that it is seconded by Eastwood in the "Appeal to Reason," I must stand adjudged.

If Eastwood wished to make an unprejudiced report, he could have made inquiries as to the cause of the disruption in the Transportation Department. He would have found that a little over a year ago, the Transportation Workers, then known as the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, denounced officialdom, and denounced their President, George Estes, as true an Industrialist as ever lived, but who surrounded himself with such characters as McCabe, whose main ambition was to reach the pinnacle of Unionism—Grand Chief—President, etc., and would use the foulest means to obtain their desired ends, even to the disruption of the entire organization. After abolishing the office and titles (De Leon was not known to us then), we elected a Board of Directors, and out of sympathy for McCabe, made him a salaried Chairman. That is where the workers made a mistake in not clearing out the whole regime. McCabe then commenced his A. F. of L. tactics, and had our legally elected Secretary-

Treasurer W. L. Hall, removed, without notifying the T. D. locals.

He then demanded from the Chicago locals that we pay our dues to a secretary-treasurer: How is this for abiding by the constitution? The Chicago locals (representing at that time the mainstay of the Transportation Department) held meetings, denouncing the action of McCabe, and supporting their legal Secretary-Treasurer, W. L. Hall. They also appointed a committee of three from each local to meet McCabe, and supporting their legal Secretary-Treasurer, W. L. Hall. They also appointed a committee of three from each local to meet McCabe and the T. D. Board of Directors. This McCabe refused to do, notwithstanding the fact that one of the committees was made up of a minority of the board of which he was chairman. After reporting to our respective locals, we received instructions to appeal to General Executive Board of the I. W. W., McCabe being our representative on the G. E. B. This hearing was denied to us by "President Sherman" who was afraid that if the Trans. Dept. succeeded in establishing a precedent, whereby we could abolish the office of President of the T. D. that it might eventually mean the abolition of his office. His actions demonstrated to us (without any suggestions from De Leon) that as czars, emperors and kings rush to the aid of each other, as shown in the recent revolts in Russia, when Germany stood ready waiting for the word of command from the Russian Czar to sink the fleet that had fallen into the hands of the Russian revolutionary party, so would the predominant spirits among would-be self-made czars in the Industrial movement.

As chairman of one of our local committees, I made a personal appeal to Sherman to obtain for us a hearing before the G. E. B., quoting the constitution pages—11 and 7, and while he did not say "To Hell with the constitution," yet he denied us the right to a

hearing. If Eastwood's memory has not failed him, he no doubt remembers that I turned to Sherman, and asked him if it was not a fact that he denied us a hearing—his reply being in the affirmative. Prior to the accusations of the Transportation Department locals, Sherman and McCabe were full of constitution. Following the accusations, the constitution was not mentioned. These sycophants reckoned without their host when they tried to force from the Industrial movement men who fought for industrialism when McCabe was unknown—men who stood by Debs in 1894—men who suffered in jail for industrialism—men who supported "Industrial Unionism" after Debs had left them without a fighting Industrial Union; and forced them to enter the scab craft movements when he changed the name of the A. R. U. to a political movement known as the "Social Democratic Party." I am not condemning Comrade Debs in substituting the ballot for the "Strike weapon," but simply illustrating the character of the men who stood by Industrialism and that such men were not to be brow-beaten by parasites in the labor movement, such as McCabe. From December, 1905, to September, 1906, 10 long weary months, we held together, waiting to make an appeal (according to pages 11 and 7 of constitution) to the convention, and from there, if the decision warranted such a procedure, we were instructed to appeal to the membership, the highest tribunal of the organization; that court from which there is no appeal. During all of these transactions, De Leon was unknown to the writer. I never met him until I was introduced to him on the floor of the convention. Prior to the convention, the Chicago delegates held meetings, and after thoroughly discussing our several grievances, we decided to hold a meeting of all delegates before the day set for the convening of delegates.

At that meeting, held in Brand's Hall

the entire situation was thrashed over, and if De Leon was present, (which I do not believe) he was certainly a very silent spectator. If Eastwood believes what he has written, and his ideas of house cleaning were carried out, the Transportation contestants would have been ousted. They had already been denied a hearing before the G. E. B., would have been denied a hearing before the convention, and through the installment of the Sherman-McCabe machine in office would have been refused an appeal to the membership.

The house cleaning complete, the I. W. W., muzzled by the high salaried sluggers, would then have become the "perfect organization" dreamed of in the columns of the "Appeal to Reason." When I presented the case of the Chicago locals, De Leon, without hesitancy, perceived the righteousness of our cause, and rendered us, as an I. W. W. delegate, all the assistance he possibly could. I presume, however, if he threw his support to the G. E. B., and sustained its "Star Chamber" proceedings, thereby assisting what has proven to be the rottenest clique of modern unionist officials, to remain in office, making our organization and constitution a myth and not a reality, he would have been heralded as a champion of the masses—not of the wage slave masses—but of the prostitutes of the masses "The Officialdom circle." All that would be necessary then, and to complete the house-cleaning, would be to obtain a seat on the "Civic Federation" for our I. W. W. representatives, and change the Preamble and constitution to read—"The working class and the employing class have something in common." The wage slaves have enough "kings" dining at their expense in the halls of defamation and damnation—the limit being reached when the much lauded Mitchell dined in Colorado with the representatives of the Employers' Association, whose hands were yet red with the gore of our fellow workers, whose lifeblood was

shed at the whipping posts of Cripple Creek and surrounding territory, and who suffered more agonies than ever martyr did at the hands of the inquisitors in the days of Henry Eighth, Bloody Mary and the Spanish Inquisition, for their loyalty to Industrial Unionism. For days the obstructionists in the convention used every endeavor to keep the suspended transportation representatives from the floor. They appealed to the convention not to do anything that would offend the martyrs illegally incarcerated by our courts in Idaho, telling of the sympathy they succeeded in establishing in the interest of our imprisoned comrades by their speeches at Labor Day parades and meetings all over the length and breadth of the land, winding up with what Meyer would do if he were at the convention.

There were other men at the convention who were imprisoned for Industrialism—who were not heralded to the world of labor by speeches and press comments—whose families were left to hunger and want, who did not receive \$5 per day during incarceration. These men were members of the illegally suspended locals of the Transportation Department, which were denied a hearing by the General Executive Board, of which Comrade Meyer was a member. This working-class Supreme Court, presided over by Judge Sherman, refused the wage slaves a hearing before their August body. As representatives of the suspended locals, we walked up and down the halls of this Labor union Supreme Court on West Madison Street, begging for a hearing, according to Page 11 and 7 of constitution, which is as follows:

"The General Executive Board shall have full power to conduct the affairs of the Organization between conventions and their decision on all matters pertaining to the Organization, or any subordinate part thereof, shall be binding subject to an appeal to the next convention, or to the entire membership of the Organization, provided that, in case of

a referendum vote of the membership is demanded by any subordinate, or sub-department, part of the Organization, the expense of submitting the matter to a referendum shall be borne by the Organization taking the appeal, except wherein the decision of the General Executive Board shall be reversed by a vote of the membership; then the expense shall be borne by the general organization. If, in his judgment, the official action of the General Secretary Treasurer, or a member of the General Executive Board, is detrimental to the best interests of the organization, he shall make a complaint in writing, setting forth such charges, and shall convene the General Executive Board within ten days to investigate said charges and take action thereon. If the General Executive Board, by a majority vote, sustain and justify the President in making said complaint, they may suspend or expel the member of the General Executive Board, or the Secretary-Treasurer, as the case may be, and shall fill any vacancy that may occur in either office, provided that, in case it is a member of the General Executive Board, his Industrial Department shall be advised of such action and be requested to fill said vacancy within ninety (90) days, provided the person selected by the General Executive Board shall be empowered to act with like power of any other member of the Board until the Industrial Department shall elect a person to fill the place, who shall immediately be installed in office; but in case it is the General Secretary-Treasurer the person selected by the General Executive Board shall fill the office until the next general election, unless removed for cause."

I finally made my last appeal to our Autocratic Judge Sherman, a personal one; this weakling, afraid of offending McCabe, said: "I cannot interfere in the Transportation Department." This was in December, 1905. Several months later, this "Supreme Court" met and sustained

(Continued on page three.)

THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS OF AMIENS

By ALBERT THOMAS.

[Translated for the People from the Berlin "Neue Gesellschaft."]

The Labor Union Congress at Amiens, which has just closed, was marked by six days of lively debating and three important resolutions.

Let us first consider the resolutions. In the matter of international relationships, the Congress endorsed the position taken by the Executive Committee. This body had refused to take part in the last International Conference. They justified their position because the International Conference had refused to arrange for a discussion of such questions as the general strike, the eight hour day movement and anti-militarism at the next International Congress. But the Amiens Congress, however, instructed the Executive Committee to correspond with the International Secretary regarding the insertion of the forbidden topics in the order of the day at the next International Congress. In case their request is again refused, the several national bureaus are to be called upon to reverse the decision of the International Secretary.

In the matter of the attitude of the industrial to the political movement, that is, the relation of the labor unions to the Socialist Party, a proposition was made by the Textile-workers to establish a permanent relationship with it. This, however, the Congress refused to do, although there is probably nothing final in the refusal. Once more, in a long resolution the proposition of the revolutionary unions which include most of the French Labor unions, was accepted. Again they declared themselves to be in favor of the general strike. But the freedom of each local union to take part in political action, in so far as it sees fit, was clearly recognized. But they are not to be permitted to carry the discussion of politics into the national organizations.

Yvetot's resolution concerning anti-militarism was accepted. It declares that the propaganda against militarism and patriotism must be conducted with ever increasing vigor. All German Socialists, who do not understand the situation in France, are likely to be led astray by this resolution. Every one of its conclusions seems to be in the direction of anarcho-socialism. If such views prevail among a majority of the French labor-unions, what is to become of our new-born political unity. Greater still will be the astonishment of our German comrades when they are told that we are very much pleased with the results of the Congress.

As a matter of fact, if we take into consideration not only the text of the resolutions, but also the spirit of the discussions which led to their adoption, we can say that their acceptance was most fortunate. Only the resolution concerning anti-patriotism was marked by an exception division in the voting of the Congress. It was passed by a vote of 338 to 310—many not taking part. (1,000 local unions were represented.) The resolution dealing with international matters may also result in danger. It may lead either to the establishment of friendly relationships, or, on the other hand, to a most unfortunate disruption of the international labor union movement.

But the most important resolution—and that following the most notable de-

bate of the Congress—points us to face the future with calm confidence.

To be sure, the motion to unite the industrial and the political movements was defeated by a large majority. Organizations representing every shade of opinion, those who limit their activity to the struggle about wages, as well as the revolutionary anti-parliamentary advocates of the general strike, united to defeat this resolution. Only the Textile workers, which include so many of the old Guesdist faction, could take the view that a French industrial organization should play second rate to a political party. What the unions, rightly or wrongly, stand most in fear of, is just this subservience. Intense anxiety was shown to avert the old struggles between Allemanists and Guesdists, Brossists and Barbertists. Working class unity in France is a prize too lately attained—the need for it is too pressing—for anyone to assume the responsibility for placing it in danger.

Furthermore, the result of the Congress at Amiens is the strengthening of unity. For days following the Congress at Bourges fear of disruption was felt. The contracts between the elements of the Federation were great. Between the two camps there was waged a fierce struggle for influence, and control of the important offices. At Amiens one could hear nothing more of this. Or course the "moral unity," which men like Kenfer have so often longed for, does not yet obtain among us. We have not that unity which can flow only from a like comprehension of the whole subject—such as prevails among the unions belonging to the General Commission in Germany. Between mere Trades-unionism supported by political action, as many socialists understand political action, and the revolutionary unionism of the others, there is still a wide gulf fixed. But this gulf is no longer impassable. It appears that from this time on, all members of the Confederation may breathe freely. There are no longer, as there were after Bourges, victors and vanquished, or rather, oppressors and oppressed. A spirit of mutual tolerance is coming to prevail. The ideas advanced by each side can now bear fruit. And this furnishes a basis for a hopeful attitude on the part of all those who think themselves to be in the right.

Such are the impressions which I received at Amiens. The resolutions, without doubt, will give rise to more or less trouble. For instance the proclamation concerning political neutrality will cause dissension wherever the revolutionary syndicates encounter political opinions other than their own. But in our Confederation too many tendencies, for many different shades of opinion are now gaining strength to permit the struggle between "reformers" and "revolutionists" to spring up again.

And one more fact was brought out by the Congress:—The leaders of the Confederation have been overtaken, and there are some anarchists who accuse them of being unprogressive. It is indeed interesting, in this connection, to observe the parliamentary game. Caught in the vortex of the opposition between right and left, the leaders must continually seek, as new problems are discussed, a new constituency. This condition has its advantages. It will permit all questions to be decided on their merits. This opinion may be interpreted as a prophecy of good. So we shall not (in order to agree with the poet), feel a fear of a few rumbling words.

Paris, October 18.

WHO VIOLATED THE I. W. W. CONSTITUTION?

(Continued from page 2.)

McCabe, at this meeting Moyer was present—John Riordan, whom we Transportation workers have long since dubbed as "honest John," together with Wm. E. Trautmann, were the members of the G. E. B. who stood by the workers and cheered for us an audience. As workers, we have repeatedly denounced the unjust decisions of our law courts. I know of no record where a court refused to listen to a case and render a decision, no matter how unjust that decision might be. Yet this "Supreme Court," established by the workers, refused to allow us to enter their Sanctum Sanctorum, afraid lest we might, as \$1.50 per day slaves, cast a shadow on the official halo that surrounded their kindly heads. It is claimed that De Leon assisted us because we were revolutionists. Here I will make a statement that may seem absurd to those who have been living in the large cities and coming in touch with Socialistic literature. Being a Western man, most of my work confined between the Rockies and Sierra Nevada mountains—and taking no interest in politics other than occasionally voting the Republican, and later the Democratic ticket, I must admit that De Leon was unknown to me until I was introduced to him on the floor of the convention by W. L. Hall; and all that passed between us then was a little good natured rally on my name

being "Pinkerton." And as the defamers of justice attribute our present political aspirations as the cause of De Leon's attitude in coming to our defence, it is obvious that this statement is ridiculous. The men defended by De Leon were just about to fall in line with the Socialist Party, most of them receiving their training through the columns of the "Appeal of Reason," by which my interest was first aroused, when employed as switchman at Argentine, Kansas, a few years ago. Driven from pillar to post for my agitation in the interest of the worker, I was—herein run out. On locating in Blue Island, Illinois, I was appealed to by fellow workers to assist in forming a Socialist Party local at this point, as it seemed impossible for the Socialist Party to gain a foothold in that locality.

Taking this appeal under consideration, J. Murray, T. J. Cole, J. Leonard and myself, with other members of the Transportation Department (illegally suspended) paid dues to and assisted as much as we possibly could to start a S. P. local, the above mentioned comrades acting as Judges for election at Blue Island. Yet these are the men, defended in the convention by De Leon, who are now accused of being his followers.

Sherman condemned the suspended T. D. locals for not paying per capita tax to the I. W. W. The suspended locals offered it to him; he refused to allow the General Secretary-Treasurer to accept it. I

have in my possession a letter to the effect that he also refused McCabe stamps during the month of December, 1905, and yet he wildly rebukes the suspended locals from the floor of the convention for not paying dues.

As workers in and around Chicago, we subscribe for various Socialistic papers, and exchange with each other. We are dumfounded at the rottenness of the system adopted by these supposed to be labor organs in the interest of officialdom, and their denunciation of the worker.

The writer of this article will appear before any tribunal, and accept a constitutional decision on the stand of the "Suspended Transportation Department." I would also ask the "Appeal" for the record of the men engaged in this struggle? The suspended locals were all actual workers employed on the following railroads: I. C., C. R. I. & P., Northwestern C. J. W. & I., and other railroads in Chicago. And who is this McCabe? We have his own word that he was a great champion of the Knights of Labor. Since then, he is in the dark.

The champions of honesty, McMullen and McDonald, in their report refer to the "martyr McCabe," as being accused of stealing 70 cents; that accusation was made by the General Secretary-Treasurer, but they forgot that I accused him of misappropriating \$9.00, which in his ignorance of the man he was dealing with, he demanded of me the second time. The lame excuse he gave to the convention was that he applied that money to salary owed him by the U. B. R. E. There never was a U. B. R. E. local at Blue Island. According to his own statement, this money was received by him in the latter part of August, 1905. On June 27th, 1905, the U. B. R. E. ceased to exist, and became a part of the I. W. W. Does this freak of a unionist think that the locals he suspended would endorse his actions, even if he had the backing of all the Socialist papers in the World? If he did his perception of human nature is certainly limited. I might here be permitted to ask a question: Why was it that some of those who are loudest in denouncing the actions of the I. W. W. delegates at the last convention were not present to aid in rendering justice where justice was due?

We expected Debs at the convention; we expect Debs; we believe that his hands were never soiled by capitalistic gold; we believe him honest in his advocacy of what he thinks is right. As such, we transportation workers vote for him. Yet we owe him a grudge, because he changed the name of the A. R. U. to the Socialist Democratic Party, leaving us without a fighting Industrial Union, thereby forcing us in order to retain a union card back into the craft movements that were used as employment agencies for "Scabs" in 1894, and have kept that record up ever since.

I can now see why it was that McCabe made the following remark in front of the West Madison Street officers, shortly after the first convention. I asked him why it was that Debs was not given the presidency of the I. W. W. instead of Sherman; the reply is typical of the man McCabe: "Debs is gone to hell; any one can handle him who would throw a few under his belt." McCabe knew he could handle Sherman, but he could not handle Debs. Jim Hill and the General Managers Association could not buy Debs, and I do not believe McCabe has the financial backing of either. I will now state to the "Appeal" or any other Socialist paper that may see fit to take such action, that my fellow workers in the T. D. will appear before any tribunal selected by them for trial, and accept as our selection Debs and De Leon, allowing them to select a third. If the wage slaves cannot secure a square deal from organs that should be friendly to them, and which should before taking sides in a controversy of this kind, give a thorough investigation as to the existing causes, they might just as well give up their efforts to redeem the masses. I for one would rather remain the slave of a rich man than become the slave of a slave. The "Appeal" has apparently no use for Industrial Unionism, and used an intelligent body of wage workers and their deliberations to make political capital by accusing De Leon of carrying his political aspirations to the convention, and bossing a body of men he never met.

In conclusion I wish to state that, De Leon, Debs, Sherman or any individual could not handle the transportation workers who believe in Industrial Unionism, and we railway men in the city of Chicago doff our hats in respect to John Riordan, Wm. E. Trautmann, Albert Ryan, Vincent St. John, Daniel De Leon and all others who lent their aid in abolishing officialdom, graft, and in cleansing the Augean stables, making by their efforts a healthy "Industrial Union" of the I. W. W.

Wm. J. Pinkerton,

Switchman I. C. Ry., Chicago, Ill.

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REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY TRAUTMANN

TO THE DELEGATES ASSEMBLED IN CONVENTION, AND THE MEMBERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, SEPT 17, 1906.

(Continued from last week.)

While the transportation department has paid in taxes to the Industrial Workers of the World the sum of \$130.75, the main organization was constantly paying more into that department, in the vain hope, that eventually the workers in that industry would rally around the banner of revolutionary unionism, as unfurled by the Industrial Workers of the World. The general organization paid for an organizer of that department the total sum of \$168.94, transferred three charter application fees (that is \$30), paid \$145.00 to the president of that organization for organizing expenses among the transportation workers; and, for supplies and stamps furnished to that department it owed on August 1st the amount of \$289.15, and with other incidental expenses included, not counting in the money paid to the member of the General Executive board, the total amount of \$640.00 outside of the literature furnished from the general office, has been expended on that department. If this convention fails to uproot the evil, if you refuse to give justice to the outraged members of that department, then the Industrial Workers of the World relinquishes the right to call on the transportation workers to organize in this organization, in preference and defiance of the old capitalist-controlled and corrupted Brotherhoods; because they will scorn those, who point to the difference, being aware of the fact, that the proclamations of purity are mockery and fraud.

It would be an injustice to the membership of the Transportation Department to infer, that they depended on others to build up the organization. Only those who observed how those few who installed themselves with the I. W. W. have worked among their fellow men are ready to agree that, were it not for the outrageous acts of a few individuals the transportation workers would to-day comprise the largest department of the I. W. W.

In defiance of a long train of abuses against those who tried to protect the interests of the rank and file of the Transportation Department, the undersigned was compelled to prefer charges before the Executive Board of the Transportation Department against the main instigator and perpetrator of the many high-handed procedures against members of the I. W. W.

These charges were withdrawn, at the solicitation of the Executive Board members of the I. W. W. and upon the agreement that the unions connected with the Transportation Department be requested to vote on a referendum to disband the department, to become attached to the general organization until such time, when a reorganization as a department could take place.

The referendum vote was never called, or at least the General Secretary-Treasurer never received notice to that effect. It should now be the duty of this convention to demand an explanation why all efforts to give the rank and file a chance to voice their opinions on the matter were frustrated and even laughed at; because the most active protestants happened to be the best advocates of Industrial Unionism.

International Musical Union.

Actuated by a desire to treat equally fair all those who claimed to represent a number of organized workers at the first convention, no further investigation was made when Wade Shurtleff, who was a delegate representing the American Labor Union, and one of its component parts, the International Musical Union, assumed the same rights as granted to an equally fictitious department, and claimed the title of "International Musical and Theatrical Union, Subdivision to the Public Service Department of the Industrial Workers of the World," on the ground, considered partly justified, that organizations comprising 1,000, and even less, members, were allowed autonomous department administration and department executive boards; and so that organization has since been using the prestige of the I. W. W. to justify its existence as a part of a department not at all organized.

The error was discovered too late; with an alleged constitution that is everything, but not an expression of Industrial Unionism, and the fundamental principles thereof; only a tax on the basis of department rate could be exacted, because the actual dues paid by members of that organization amount to 50 cents only every quarter of a year; one of the unions being incorporated under the state laws of New Jersey, state conventions and an apparent alignment according to state boundary lines being another objectionable feature of that organization, and the recent publication of a journal supposed to represent the Public Service Department (I. M. and T. U.), is another illustration of the utter

disregard of the basic principles governing the affairs of the Industrial Workers of the World by that organization.

The G. E. B. of the I. W. W. refused to recognize the International Musical Union under the title assumed; but there was no way of reaching the various locals of that organization, so as to get them attached to the I. W. W. as directly chartered unions; and it was anticipated that similar treatment as accorded to the Amalgamated Society of Engineers would have produced the same results.

With this convention rests the responsibility of determining the standing of that organization, and the fear of a loss of membership should not induce the delegates to countenance special rules for special bodies, which, in their makeup, have not the slightest resemblance to an Industrial Union.

The Industrial Union, while a part of the American Labor Union, paid in to that organization the total sum of \$177.54, and since being a part of the I. W. W. tax to the amount of \$451.91 has been paid to General Headquarters.

The Finances of the Organization. The hardest problem to solve in the beginning was to devise a proper system to care for the finances of the organization. With such a small membership for the start, with a strike on hand immediately before enough money could be accumulated, it was many times, but with the hardest endeavors, that the current expenses at general headquarters could be defrayed. Under the arrangements made that all unions formerly with the American Labor Union or Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance be furnished with a charter and seal free of cost it became necessary to contract debts with manufacturers, and the inability to pay after a lapse of time nearly endangered the very existence of the organization, when threats were made to disclose the real state of affairs to parties who were straining every nerve to see the smashing up of the I. W. W., under the hope that the organization would not be able to meet the many obligations.

Personal loans had to be contracted to deposit money at the bank when the account was overdrawn, and for three months in succession the constant fear that these conditions would become known kept the real workers on the administration from engaging enough assistance to carry on the necessary work during regulated hours.

In fact, until April, 1906, the assistance in the office was not adequate to cope with the increasing work, and when at last the conditions allowed a systematic arrangement in the office, the sudden discharge of two of the best workers nearly threw the entire machinery into chaos, and it is well to know that since July 15 I was compelled to work every week up to 85, and one week even up to 96, hours, to prevent the disorganization of the system, and keep it intact until the convention.

While the general executive board members examined the books in the sessions of January and July and found receipts and expenditures correctly entered and corresponding with the vouchers, yet they could not strike a balance, on account of the three different accounts kept. In the July session it was suggested and also a motion carried to engage expert accountants. The report made by them is now in the hands of the executive board members, but it should be made the property of this convention, and the recommendations of the experts accountants adopted, as they would in reality be my own recommendations to this convention. In addition to such recommendations made the convention should adopt such rules as to protect the General Treasurer in his official transactions. No organizer, or officer of the organization, should receive any remuneration except he submits at least every second week a complete statement, itemized, no monies should be paid except passed upon and approved by a finance committee; such local finance committee ought to examine the books every three months and submit to all locals their findings, through the General Secretary-Treasurer. This is to prevent recurrences of what transpired within the past period, during which the General Secretary-Treasurer was compelled to pay bills under protest for services never rendered, or for such things as should be considered an insult and outrage against the entire membership. And for the further protection of the entire membership, and those serving in the office, rules should be enacted preventing the arbitrary discharge of assistants in the office except for neglect of duty, and all assistants should have the right to appeal to some higher impartial board, when thinking that their discharge is not justified. The discipline in the office force should not be enforced

by rules borrowed from the ruling class, as every assistant, when in reality an industrial worker, would unhesitatingly co-operate together to show the best results of the combined work done.

Lack of time was the cause of not having an itemized statement ready as to the amounts paid out for the various strikes; however, an accurate account has been given by every union that was engaged in conflicts with employers. All these accounts as sent in to headquarters are open for inspection, as also account is given of all monies sent by contributions to strikers directly, and not through the general office.

The conductors of the strikes were always held to give strict account of every cent expended, and from these reports the interested workers of this land would ascertain which is not the case in the craft union movement (with but one exception), how their money is expended.

Were it not for the fact that the space of the Industrial Worker, it being a monthly paper only, was limited, all these strike accounts would have been published in the paper, as good propaganda material among those who in their connections with former union movements, had to observe that a large share of expenses during conflicts with employers went to payment of committee and other expenses.

This convention should make such provisions, that no officer need undergo the same predicaments as in the past period, and a certain latitude should be allowed to the general administration to appeal for funds when the funds get too low, so that the possibilities of meeting with the same obstacles be obliterated in this organization.

Strikes and Lockouts.

No strike of wealth-producers, whatever the circumstances, is unjustified, is without a motive cause, as long as such strike is aimed against the citadels of the employing class and their outposts. Unqualifiedly so is every lockout of wage-earners, under what pretense whatsoever precipitated by the employing class, a direct aim of the latter against the attempt of organized resistance by the producing class.

To withhold support from those engaged in such battles would mean the ignoring of all essential features that should constitute the militant labor organization.

When failures of strikes in the past gave cause to decry the cessation of work as an obsolete weapon in modern warfare with capitalism, it is true, only if strikes are conducted and called by the mandates of one or a few individuals. It is further true that strikes cease to be effective when called at times, when most opportune to the employers of labor. But a strike, as such, when carried on by a working-class organization industrially, is as much a thermometer upon which to measure the growing spirit of solidarity of the working-class as any other medium that may be advocated by those who are striving for the better order of things.

All the strikes so far carried on by the Industrial Workers of the World, with but one exception, were governed by that principle of working-class solidarity, but in many instances, such strikes were called in times when the general organization was least prepared, and when it required strenuous efforts to meet the requirements of such a conflict with the employers. Time has not permitted me to give to this convention a tabulated statement of the gains and losses; reasons for this neglect are many but cannot be explained in this report to the convention. However, it should be a paramount duty of this gathering to so formulate the rules governing the Industrial Workers of the World that those in office, and entrusted with the direction of affairs, will not meet with such predicaments as they have within the past year. The experience in the past in the labor movement should give this convention a warning. Questions of such nature cannot be determined by sentimentalism—the stern, cruel facts should be considered, and then such provisions made by which the officers, as well as the rank and file, will be protected when engaged, or forced to be engaged in conflicts with the owners of the tools of production.

(To Be Continued Next Week.)

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of their articles, and not to expect them to
be returned. Consequently, no stamps
should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	35,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172



Subscription price of the Weekly People:
50 cents a year; 25 cents for six
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Our remedies oft in ourselves do lie,
Which we ascribe to Heaven; the fated
sky
Gives us free scope; only, doth back-
ward pull
Our slow designs, when we ourselves
are dull.

—SHAKESPEARE.

TWO LETTERS.

I.

New York, Nov. 10, 1906.

To the Editor of the Daily People,

Dear Sir:—

I have been reading with much care
and interest all that has been pub-
lished since the convention of the I. W.
W. But it seems to me that the more
I read the more confused I become.
I am all at sea. Whatever one side
says, the other side calls a lie. After
having read everything there is not a
thing I can say I am positive of. How
are we to find out which is which? I
shall be very grateful to you for some
information that may help me to find
my way. If you answer me through
the Letter-Box address me "Inquirer,
New York," a personal letter would be
preferred.

Yours respectfully,

II.

Daily People, Nov. 15, 1906.

"Inquirer, New York,"

Dear Sir:—

You are mistaken when you say that
there is not a thing that you can say
you are positive of.

You KNOW that the convention was
called by the G. E. B., the call being
signed by Sherman as President, and
Trautmann as Secretary-Treasurer.

You KNOW that on Sept. 17, at
Fitzgerald Hall, Sherman rapped with
the gavel and called to order "the
second annual convention of the In-
dustrial Workers of the World."

You KNOW that he presided at the
sessions of the convention until he was
removed by the abolition of his office.

You KNOW that before that day he
read his official report "to the second
annual convention of the I. W. W."

You KNOW that the official reports
of Trautmann and Riordan, also ad-
dressed "to the second annual con-
vention of the I. W. W." were read in the
presence of Sherman.

These are all matters that you
KNOW, everybody knows that.

There is another fact you also
know—

You KNOW that, since the con-
vention, Sherman repudiated the con-
vention as non-existent, and that in the
court proceedings he is affidavit, in
which over his signature and under
his OATH he DENIES that any such
convention was called to be held in
Chicago, and gives that as a reason to
hold on to his office, etc.

Almost any other series or acts of
facts may be confused. The above is
not. No confusion there. However
much a man may feel confused upon
any other set of facts, upon these he
must certainly feel clear, and by the
light of them he must be able to pick
his way—if he is at all capable of
thinking.

What does it mean when officers
who have called a convention in regu-
lar order, who called it to order, and
remained there until they were re-
moved, suddenly declare they never
called any such convention, and there
was none such?

Assume that all the acts of the con-
vention were illegal. That is for the
rank and file to pass upon by referen-
dum. For deposed officers to turn a
somersault back, declare they never
called a convention, and decree them-
selves in office—that means riot, and
whoever stands by them abets riot.
With such a precedent no organization
can stand; all conventions are a farce.
By the light of such facts no intelli-
gent man should be in doubt. The
only explanation for the conduct of
any man who rallies to Sherman, Mc-
Cabe, Mahoney, Kirkpatrick and the
rest, is that such a man thinks there
is no other way of upholding craft
Unionism for him. For reasons best
known to such men, they do not wish
to return to the A. F. of L.; they see

the prospect of graft only around
Sherman, and they are dead set
against Industrial Unionism.

It is in the interest of such folks
to raise just over a myriad trifling
matters. They seek to evade the issue.
The main issue is clear. Whether a
man favors the corrupt practices of the
Shermans, McCabes, etc., or not;
whether you favor craft Unionism or
not; if he favors the only orderly way
for organizations to settle these or any
other issues he must condemn Sher-
man and his set. Any other course
blows up organization as if by a dynamite bomb.

Respectfully,
EDITOR DAILY PEOPLE.

HYENAS AT PRAYER-MEETING.

The spokesmen and spokespapers of
the plutocratic interests, whose
instinct correctly told them that
"around the corner" of the
impossible Hearst Movement stands
Socialism, and that THAT is not im-
possible, but an imminent calamity to
the reign of debauchery and banditism;
these spokesmen and spokespapers
who, accordingly, aimed at giving So-
cialism a stunning blow by crushingly
defeating Hearstism, who prepared the
"blow" by a widespread conspiracy to
count out Hearst, and who, despite the
execution of the conspiracy, find so
gigantic a vote to have been cast for
him that he is "defeated" by an appal-
lingly reduced Republican vote, while
the rest of his ticket, which the con-
spirators had no time to count out
quite as effectively, wins out; these
spokesmen and spokespapers are now
prayerfully turning to one another and
preaching the "necessity of curing
abuses." During the campaign nothing
was heard about "abuses" from those
quarters. Now it is being admitted
that "many men have grown fat and
lazy, and have thought of nothing but
their purses, automobiles and good
dinners." Now it is being admitted
that "a lot of successful men have been
pushing their success to a dangerous
point." Now it is being admitted that
"railway corporations must be brought
to their senses." And more to this
effect. In short the hyenas are at
prayer meeting wondering how the
hyena meeting may be so cloaked over
and plastered over us to stem the pro-
gress of that which is "around the
corner."

And yet, all the preachings of the
hyenas notwithstanding, what is the
spectacle one sees? While still labor-
ing under the fright of the Hearst
campaign and dumbfounded by their
"triumph," the capitalist interests are
proceeding in their headlong career.
Since election four banks have busted,
and one cashier has committed suicide;
since election the Gas Trust in New
York has obtained an injunction
against itself not to receive 80 cents
for gas, as the law orders, and argued,
in support of its contention to extort
\$1 for gas from the consumers, that if
it accepted less it would be "in con-
tempt of court!" Since election the
Pullman Company, with an accumulat-
ed surplus of \$35,000,000 threatens the
sovereign State of Texas to withdraw
its service if the State dare "interfere
with its business." Since election the
Harriman railroad interests merged the
Illinois Central, the anti-Trust law
notwithstanding.

The capitalist State is a wonder-
worker. It can dispense the capitalist
class from the need of toil and thrift;
it can guard the capitalist class against
the consequences of idleness and vice.
And what the capitalist State can do
the capitalist class will see is done.
Fortunately for civilization the job of
"curing abuses" is impossible; for-
tunately for civilization the capital-
ist class can not choose but heap
abuses upon abuses; like a malady it
must run its course. Nevertheless, in-
teresting is the sight of the hyena
spokesmen and spokespapers preach-
ing while the hyenas proceed hyena-
wise. The old revivalist hymn, ad-
dressing the remorseful sinners said:
"Speaking will relieve you." When
capitalist spokesmen and spokespapers
"speak" it is not for relief, but for a
screen behind which to pile sin upon
sin.

THE DEADLY PARALLEL.

Being called by Vincent St. John to
produce facts to justify, among other
things, his mudslinging against Dan-
iel De Leon, Mr. John M. O'Neill puts
his foot in deeper. Instead of citing
facts, the gentleman cites witnesses'
names. Witnesses' names are not
facts, any more than affidavits are lob-
sters. But Mr. O'Neill trips even
worse, and falls. Among the list of the
Simonses, Hanfords, Waylands—pro-
nounced or secret foes of the I. W. W.,
who themselves have had nary a fact
but billingsgate only against De Leon
—whom Mr. O'Neill cites as witnesses
to the justice of his conclusion that
De Leon is a "traitor" to the I. W. W.,
the gentleman smuggles in the name
of Debs. Now, Debs has, so far, ex-
pressed himself only twice upon De
Leon and his activity in the I. W. W.,

and one of these two occasions was in
the columns of the "Miners" Maga-
zine; itself; the other was in the col-
umns of another S. P. paper, "The
Worker." We turn below the deadly
parallel upon Mr. O'Neill, by quoting
his insinuated testimony of Debs
parallel with what Debs has actually
said.

What John M. O'Neill insinuates
that Debs Said.

Had the editor of the Miners
Magazine been a member of the
Socialist Labor Party when
Simons, Wayland,
DEBS, "Mother"
Jones and other
rational stalwarts
in the labor move-
ment were watch-
ing De Leon mani-
puating his
wrecking crew, we
would have raised
our voice upon the
floor of the first
annual convention
and thundered our
protest to this
amalgamation that
smells to heaven
with the stench of
decomposition.

But St. John,
Dr. Jekyll and
Hyde of New
York, has lost his
sense of gratitude,
and looks upon De
Leon as the Patri-
arch of the Labor
Movement, and
has come to the
conclusion that
DEBS, Simons,
Wayland, "Mother"
Jones, Ben
Hanford and oth-
ers, are unable to
recognize an hon-
orable man when
they see one.—O'-
Neill in "Miners"
Magazine, Nov. 8,
1906.

The excellence of the deadly parallel
is that it requires no comment. Seek-
ing to justify one untruth, Mr. O'Neill
has insinuated another. The gentle-
man stands convicted as a giver of
false testimony, as a tamperer with
witnesses.

MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY.

Mrs. Elsie Clows Parsons' book "The
Family," just published by G. P. Put-
nam's Sons is a work that typifies the
Age that gives it birth—for, after all,
it is the Age rather than any one in-
dividual that produces aught, whether
mentally or physically. The Age of
Sappho produced the Lesbian verse;
the Age of Boccaccio produced the De-
cameron; the Age of Voltaire produced
"Candide," so justly ruthless an expo-
sure of prevailing hypocritical habits
that it shocks itself; the Age of chattie
slavery in America produced "Uncle
Tom's Cabin," so true a fruit of that
Age that the "Abolitionist" North was
exhibited as entertaining less human
feeling towards the Negro than the
Negro's slave-holding massa; and so
forth; and so likewise "The Family,"—
the work of a banker's daughter and a
Republican Congressman's wife, no
doubt the product of an Age of match-
less hypocrisy, rant and unscientific
tenets regarding matrimony and the
family—takes a position in the matter
of the suggestion of "trial marriages"
that can only detract from its real
merit.

Mrs. Parsons correctly recognizes
that the marriage question is pivoted
upon the general labor question; she
justly rejects the dogma of marriage
being a "sacrament" exclusively; she
cleverly generalizes upon the clan
spirit which marks the theories of
"parental ownership" and the "privacy
of the home"; and unerring is the shaft
couched in the sentence: "the volun-
tarily childless marriage of to-day is
an indication of A TENDENCY TO-
WARD FREEDOM BEFORE MAR-
RIAGE." From such premises, correct
each of them, the conclusion that sug-
gests "trial marriages" is inevitable.
Nothing could prevent it except the
full acceptance of the historic genesis
of marriage—and that Mrs. Parsons
rejects, or seems to reject, in the pas-
sage that condemns as a "dam" to the
solution of the question the dictum that
monogamy is a form of property-hold-
ing.

To say that the "trial marriage"
proposition is so chaotic and exemplary
and timely a work as Mrs. Parsons' is
in the nature of the purulent passages
of Voltaire's "Candide," is neither to
disparage the former nor exalt the lat-
ter. It is merely the stating of a fact.

Mrs. Parsons' "The Family" is at any
rate a breath of sincerity blown upon
a question that the Pharisee world of
to-day dare treat insincerely only.
Capitalism renders modern marriage
a cloak for immorality, and under that
cloak the human race suffers.

THE USES OF COMPETITION

Socialism is said to be "against
competition." The statement is defect-
ive; so defective that it suggests an
erroneous idea. Socialism can with no
greater justice be said to be against
competition, than doctors can be said
to be against navel strings. The navel
string has its mission; so long as its
mission is unfinished, it is necessary;
the doctor cuts it only when its mis-
sion is at end. It is so with competi-
tion: The only difference is that com-
petition has two distinct, but succes-
sive phases—both equally useful.

The first phase of competition sets
in with the start of capitalism. It is
an inevitable accompaniment of in-
dividual production. At first its waste-
fulness is amply compensated by the
good it works—the steady improve-
ment of the means of production. In
the measure, however, that its waste-
fulness increases, competition cures it-
self. Its wastefulness points the way
to concentration. Individual capitalist
concerns, in the same industry, draw
closer and closer together. "Agree-
ments," combines and trusts spring
up. This is the first stage of competi-
tion. The Socialist can not properly
be said to be against this stage of com-
petition. He is not against it because
the Socialist does not spend his pow-
der upon dead ducks. This first stage
of competition is to-day a dead duck.
The competition that still exists is a
negligible quantity. The staples of
production are not to-day produced
competitively. The recent debates in
Congress, seconded by the investiga-
tions of the Interstate Commerce Com-
mission, amply reveal the fact. The
large number of "firms" in industry, as
in transportation, is but a blind. The
swindle has been fully exposed. In
transportation, as in production, the
large number of "firms" in any one line
is meant only to conceal the fact of
their being merged, or trustified.

The first stage being past, competi-
tion enters upon the second. At this
second stage the competition is car-
ried on no longer by concerns in the
same industry, it is carried on by con-
cerns in different lines of industry.
The war character of competition be-
comes manifest at this stage; on the
other hand, the war makes manifest
what was not manifest before—the in-
timate way in which one industry
dove-tails into the other. Though dif-
ferent, the now concentrated indus-
tries mutually need one another, mu-
tually lean upon one another. Each
seeks to lean heavily upon the other,
while itself seeks to bear the least bur-
den. Arrived at this stage the charac-
ter of competition is wholly changed.
Before, it promoted production; now,
all that it does—and no slight benefit
that is—is to expose the earthen feet
of the presumptive and alleged deity,
the Capitalist Class. At this stage
competition resolves itself into a
wholesale mutual exposure and venti-
lation of the truth concerning the "vir-
tues" of the owners of the means of
production. The astounding revela-
tions, recently made in the capitalist
camp, have their explanation only in
the fact of the present and modified
form of competition—competition at its
last throes, along with the capitalist
system. Why should the Socialist ob-
ject to that?

Competition, whether at its first
stage or last, has had and is having
its uses. It first warmed into being the
giant concerns, it now exposes their
owners. It first raised the pillars for
the Socialist Republic, it now is tearing
off the rags that disguise and cover
them—their private ownership. For
both processes Socialism has naught
but applause.

Dick Croker has qualified himself
for admission as a militant in the
Socialist party. After Hearst specified
the Trusts and individuals who extort-
ed money from the public and violated
the law, and after several of these
were convicted upon evidence furnished
by Hearst, Dick Croker now says:
"Hearst vilified everyone who did not
hold his opinion. His charges were
scurrilous. His campaign was billings-
gate." Ditto, ditto is the criticism the
militant S. P.-ite makes of the S. L. P.
The facts alleged and proved by the
S. L. P. are simply ignored, and then
denounced as "scurrilous" and "black-
guardism."

Like economic organization, like po-
litical party. Craft Unionism as the
substance, produces Mayors Schmitz
and Bosses Ruef.

Watch the label on your paper. It
will tell you when your subscription
expires. First number indicates the month,
second, the day, third the year.

**FLASHLIGHTS OF THE
I. W. W. CONVENTION, 1906**

II.
CHARLES E. MAHONEY.

Mahoney should need no introduc-
tion to the readers of The People. He
is the intellectual luminary, the well-
ballasted, well-balanced syndic, the
solid-minded multi, the cool-headed
"war reporter," who got so completely
scared out of his wits, at the sight of
the solid and determined front of the
Industrialist delegates, arrayed against
his craft Union and reactionary
minority, that, in a convention of not
half that total number of delegates, he
saw "about 200 members of the
S. L. P." who tried to run things.
This may be considered quite enough
to give an idea of the caliber of the
gentleman. Indeed it does throw light
upon a wide area of his make-up. Like
most men, however, Mahoney consists
of several "areas." In order to ap-
preciate him fully, the other "areas"
of his make-up should also be brought
into light. The man is not only a
character study, the study of him
helps to clarify the situation in the
convention. A few instances will il-
lustrate the point.

It was the morning of the second
day of the convention. For all practi-
cal purposes that was the first session,
the previous day having been con-
sumed mainly with calling the con-
vention to order and adjourning to
allow the Committee on Credentials
time to work. On that morning ses-
sion of the first day the Committee
made its report. The convention had
adopted on the previous afternoon an
order of procedure intended to coun-
teract the wrongful act of the then
President in appointing a Committee
on Credentials with men on it whose
own seats were contested, besides a
member of the G. E. B., Cronin, whom
he knew the convention had no con-
fidence in. Such an act, besides being
arbitrary, showed either bad judgment,
or a deliberate intent to smash the
convention from the start. The pro-
cedure adopted by the convention was
eminently fair: it provided for the
organization of the convention with
only those delegates against whom no
objection was raised either by the
Committee on Credentials, or by any
of the delegates seated. The small
number of delegates, who centered
around the completely convicted Mc-
Cabe, and of whom Mahoney, along
with Sherman, Kirkpatrick, Cronin,
McMullen and MacDonald, were but
the understrappers, made an effort to
overthrow that procedure. McMullen
led the fight. Shaking his finger at the
convention, like a school master talk-
ing to a lot of children, he said: "You
shall not organize that way; under-
stand that well; we shall not allow
you to; you must organize as the
Committee on Credentials says, or
you shall not organize at all; under-
stand that well. I represent the West-
ern Federation of Miners; the dele-
gates of the miners will not consent to
any other procedure. You must or-
ganize as we tell you—understand that
well!" I answered McMullen. With
my points, accented by the emphatic
and unquestionable approval of the
vast majority of the convention, both
in regard to members and in regard to
votes, I spurned McMullen's arrogant
assumption to dictate to, or to decree
his will upon the convention, and I
point-blank questioned his authority to
speak for all the miners' delegates.
McMullen collapsed like a discolored
Not intending to make any special
flash-light article of McMullen, I may
here digress for a moment to record a
humorous, and significant incident
withal, in connection with this dele-
gate. On another and similar occasion,
when McMullen found himself routed
by the determined and clear-headed
majority of delegates and votes, he
dropped a remark that evoked a roar of
laughter at his expense. With the face
of a hen that has hatched out swans,
and is all in a flutter at seeing the dar-
ling of her suppositious brood, he ex-
claimed: "I've been at many other con-
ventions, but never have seen any one
act like this!" The irrepressible laugh-
ter, evoked by these words, together
with the appearance of the man who
uttered them, was not a little increased
in the immediate neighborhood of
where sat Delegate Markey, who, with
inimitable Irish wit and the well
known Irish brogue, observed in an
undertone: "Listen to the bone-
ya-a-rd makin a noise." But to re-
turn. Seeing McMullen's discomfiture,
Mahoney stepped forward to the res-
cue, and he did so in a manner so
characteristic that it deserves mention
as illustrative of traits, or "areas,"
in the man's make-up. Things were ob-
viously going against his set. McMul-
len's attempted browbeating tactics
had failed, Mahoney endeavored to
play upon another human weakness.
He tried the "sentimental racket."

With his head down—he rarely looks
one in the eyes—and in a deep basso
voice, he introduced himself to the con-
vention as "the representative of
Charles Moyer, who is now languishing
in an Idaho jail, the victim of a capi-
talist conspiracy." The manoeuvre fell
as flat as McMullen's. The convention
gave Mahoney clearly to understand
that it was no weak kitten to be played
upon. In behalf of Moyer, the victim
of a capitalist conspiracy, the con-
vention was ready to go as far as he
went further—probably infinitely fur-
ther than the Mahoneys ever would;
but that no spectacular dragging of
poor Moyer from his jail, and clanking
his chains, would be tolerated to un-
man the convention into submitting to
a ring rule. Being in no mood either
to be browbeaten by McMullen, or to
be awayed from the path of duty by
the veneration which Mahoney sought
to attract to himself at the cost of the
suffering of others, the ring was
brushed aside, and the procedure,
adopted the previous afternoon, was
upheld by an almost unanimous vote—
545 to 3.

Another incident, revealing another
"area" in Mahoney's make up occurred
in the course of a scathing speech, in
which Hieslewood was lashing those
delegates of the miners, who, though
claiming to be I. W. W. men, were
lining up with men like McCabe, an
upholder of craft Unionism, who, be-
sides objected to the motto at the head
of the constitution—"Labor is Entitled
to all it Produces." With language
that made the reactionists writhe, Hes-
lewood declared that such men had "no
business in the convention, and had
come there under false pretence. The
cowhiding administered by Hieslewood
was to the point; Mahoney was in the
chair—Sherman alternated with him
almost exclusively; he felt the strokes,
as one by one they cut him across the
face; unable longer to contain him-
self, and with utter disregard of the
dignity and duty of the office he was
then filling, Mahoney interrupted Hes-
lewood saying: "The delegate will
discuss the motion!" Quick as flash
came the retort from Hieslewood in a
thundering voice—"I AM discussing the
motion, and if you interrupt me again
I shall discuss YOU." Needless to say
Chairman Mahoney interrupted Hes-
lewood no more.

A third incident, illuminative of still
another area in Mahoney's make-up, is
led to by the one just narrated. Ma-
honey was oftener in the chair and at
longer spells than Sherman, being
called thither by Sherman. Among the
things that brought home to me, and I
doubt not to more than one other dele-
gate, the danger of a President, and
the urgent necessity of the
abolition of the office, was the
brutality and utter indecency with
which Mahoney wielded the gavel.
Were it not for the cool determination
of the convention to rescue the organi-
zation from the pirates who held it by
the throat, the convention would have
broken up in disorder. Mahoney steered
in that direction. That danger was a
direct result of the existing constitu-
tional provisions regarding the presi-
dential office. According to the old
constitution, not only did the I. W. W.
have a president, not only was the
President ex-officio the chairman of
the convention, but, even in case of
others being nominated for his place by
the convention, he held over until his
successor was elected by the general
vote of the membership and qualified.
Accordingly, an incumbent President,
wholly mistrusted and held unfit, could
not be got rid of, so long as that presi-
dency existed. The incumbent might
be found guilty of all the crimes of the
decadence, he might be convicted of
treason to the organization, his crimes
might be so obvious that, even if he
had some friends in the convention,
they could not poll for him a vote large
enough to bring him within the neces-
sary three highest nominees to go to
the general vote of the membership—
and yet such a man would retain his
seat, he would HOLD OVER UNTIL
HIS SUCCESSOR WAS ELECTED,
and would thus have a prolonged lease
of life to stab the organization at its
vitals. Such a state of things placed
the organization wholly at the mercy
of one man. The utter repulsiveness to
democratic principles of such a state
of things was brought home to the
convention by the substitute chairman
whom Sherman placed in the office—
Mahoney. Conventions should elect
their own presiding officer. Even such
a presiding officer can be removed if
a convention finds him unsatisfactory.
Under the old constitution nothing of
the sort could happen. The President,
being ex-officio chairman of the con-
vention, had the convention at his feet;
and, as in this instance, if it happened
that the President felt he was not him-



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONA-
THAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—In spite of
all your talk, I don't see why we men of
America are not free. When all is said
and done, you must admit that we have
no lords that we must knuckle under to.

UNCLE SAM—Let's see. Must you and
all workers not "knuckle under" to your
bosses from early infancy, or can you
do what you want? Don't they compel
you to sign away the rights the law
gives you to protection from injury in
exchange for a crust? And, furthermore,
do you not know that our workers in
America support more lords, princes and
marquises than any European country?
Who are Lady Curzon, the Duchess of
Malborough, the Marchioness of Castel-
lane, the Princess of Hatzfeld, the Coun-
tess of Campofelice, the Princess of Can-
tazucine, the Duchess de Rextruburgie, and
scores of other if not American women
who own our American property, and
whom we, our wives and children must
support with the sweat of our brows,
and who bully us and have caused us
to be clubbed and shot if we strike?

(Pulls B. J. under the pump and ad-
ministers a thorough soaking.) That much
for "equality before the law." Much good
does the absence of lords and dukes in
our constitution do us if practically they
are on our backs! Now go on with your
claims.

B. J. (wet as a ducked hen and quite
crestfallen)—No, thank you. The starch
is taken clean out of my "equality be-
fore the law."

U. S.—Now you may be able to un-
derstand what Socialists mean by
"classes." The thing to look at is the
material condition of man. According as
his material conditions so will his aspira-
tions and needs be. The men who own
large capital constitute a class that needs
not work. They can live upon the work
of those who do not own any capital
because without land on, and machinery
with which to labor man cannot exer-
cise his functions as a worker. Thus we
have two classes: 1. The idle capitalist
class that has sponged up the nation's
wealth, and 2nd, the working class, or
proletariat, who alone does all the work
and produces all the wealth but lives in
poverty. In between these two you have
the middle class. It consists of people
who have little property, just enough
to keep them from working for others
but not enough to compete with the big
fellows. This middle class is going by
the board fast. Catch on!

B. J.—I begin to see.

U. S.—All political struggles are con-
ducted upon the lines of the class in-
terests of these three. The big class
wants to preserve their stolen goods; the
middle class wants to prevent the big
fellows from swallowing them up, but
wants to preserve the power of them-
selves fleeing the workers. The workers
want to prevent all these vampires from
fleecing them. Hence the class struggle
of the proletariat is and must be con-
ducted upon lines of abolishing the pri-
vate ownership of the land and the
machinery of production.

Without a workingman realizing the
fact of class distinction, he will not un-
derstand that the Democratic and Re-
publican parties, together with their Or-
ganized Scabbery stool-pigeon, seek to
protect the class that lives upon his
back. Nor will he be able to see that his
class interests direct him to join the
Socialist Labor Party, and the Industrial
Workers of the World, twin organiza-
tions for the abolition of capitalism and
the emancipation of the worker.

self unfit enough for the office, he and
he alone could appoint his substitute,
and appoint a worse. He did so.
Mahoney as chairman was a caricature
of all that the office stands for—he was
undignified, he interfered in the pro-
ceedings, he bullied his opponents,
he allowed the members of his ring full
latitude to carry out their program of
delay. The convention was helpless.
So long as the office of President exist-
ed the convention was at his mercy.
Swiftly, orderly, in decent manner did
the convention proceed after the aboli-
tion of the presidency. That abolished,
the convention could and did choose its
own chairman—St. John—and then it
did business. To no slight degree the

(Continued on page 6.)

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS. REMAINS THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

O'NEILL, LIKE FALSTAFF, IS NOT ONLY WITTY HIMSELF, BUT CAUSES THAT WIT IS IN OTHERS.

510 East Green Street,
Champaign, Ill.,
November 12, 1906.

One-time "dear Comrade De Leon."

For the last ten years I have been watching your career in the Socialist movement and, as you know, my opportunities for observation were exceptionally good. One could fill a thick volume with the epithets, that were applied to you and the accusations, that were hurled against you. I have never considered you to be an angel—the wings were missing and it was good that you were not one. So, considering you to be only a MAN, and this is more than can be truthfully said of most of your opponents, I have always listened attentively to all the accusations and have weighed them carefully. Time and your many work disproved them all so far. But I must admit, that neither your work nor time will ever disprove the last accusations, which are too serious to be overlooked.

In the "Miner's Magazine," November 8, I find the following, penned by the editor, Mr. John M. O'Neill:

"It might be well to ask right here, why was it convenient for Samuel Gompers to be a guest at the Briggs House at Chicago, while Daniel, the pastor of the S. L. P. flock, WAS ENJOYING THE MENU OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT? Did Gompers have a desire to meet Daniel, in order to advance suggestions as to the best methods to be pursued in bringing together the dis-united craft unions into industrial organizations? Did Daniel sit at the feet of Samuel, and imbibe knowledge from the experience and wisdom of the king of craft unionism? Did they meet and were their hearts permeated with that fraternal feeling that is bred AMONG BROTHERS OF THE SAME VOICE?"

"Daniel and Gompers being guests at the same hotel while the I. W. W. convention was held at Chicago, is a peculiar coincidence that can only be explained by that CUNNING HEBREW INGENUITY that is a CHARACTERISTIC TRAIT OF THE ISRAELITE RACE."

To begin with, what right did you have to be born a Jew? You say you are not a Jew, but WE have traced your genealogy to the fifteenth century and know that you are a Jew. Could you not have been born of Christian parents and be a CHRISTIAN gentleman like Mr. John M. O'Neill? Now, you must admit, that YOU have done this merely out of mischief, to make us mad, so mad that we are now raving like maniacs.

You say, that Mr. John M. O'Neill's comrades in New York—and they have also traced your genealogy—claimed, that you are NOT a Jew and besides, that you are an anti-semitic. Well, you merely dodge the question! Just like you! You know, that Mr. John M. O'Neill's comrades were claiming this in New York, among the JEWISH workmen. Do you expect Mr. John M. O'Neill to claim the same among the CHRISTIAN miners in Colorado? And, if you are not a Jew, why were you not born a Jew? As a matter of fact why were you born at all? Was it not for the explicit purpose of disturbing the peaceful existence of this CHRISTIAN gentleman?

But—and this is still more serious—will you please explain your conduct in Chicago pertaining to the Briggs House? How could you take accommodations at a hotel, where Samuel Gompers is in the habit of stopping, whenever he honors the Windy City with his presence? Now, comrade De Leon, don't dodge! You know you are guilty! There has always been suspicion that you had a warm spot in your heart left for Samuel Gompers. First, because he is a Jew and second, because he is Gompers, for whom you always had a kind word in the People. And to think, that you, De Leon, whom we all so much admired for making Gompers your bitterest enemy, would so openly betray us! Could you not have engaged a suite of rooms at the Auditorium Annex and enjoy life at the rate of \$12.00 a day like the CHRISTIAN gentleman, ex-Pres. C. O. Sherman? I am beginning to understand your preference for the Briggs House. It was only to satisfy your hidden affection for Samuel Gompers.

Then again, why were you "enjoying the menu of this establishment?" Could you not eat without enjoying it? And why do you eat at all? O, why? It is positively heartbreaking!

But have my eyes open at last—thanks to Mr. O'Neill!

Your disheartened one-time comrade,
M. H. Shynin.

THE STEALING OF S. L. P. BALLOTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The great task to which the members of the Socialist Labor Party have set themselves, I first realized on last Election Day.

I was one of the S. L. P. watchers in the 14th Assembly District, and in going from one election district to another to get the vote, I found a great state of excitement in the 22nd election district. After some fuss between the watchers of the different parties, 100 or more ballots were laid aside for identification. When the count of these was begun, the ballots marked under the Arm and Hammer were counted along with those marked under the Arm and Torch, for the "Socialist" party.

I called the attention of the chairman of the election board to this, but the answer was, "I know what I am doing." I remonstrated again, and the Independence League watcher seconded my efforts, saying that the S. L. P. was a distinct party and its ballots should be counted separate. This was then done.

The same trick was played in the 20th election district, where Hylander was acting as watcher. This inspector, though counted the vote correctly without argument, when spoken to. The same occurred in the 14 election district, where C. Olson was watching.

James Hunter informed me that at the 21st election district of the 10th Assembly District, the S. P. watcher claimed six S. L. P. votes, along with twenty-two S. P. votes, for the S. P. On Hunter's protest, the votes were separated here also. The same attempt to count out the S. L. P. vote must have been general all over the city.

From this it is evident that the system of watching by the S. L. P. will have to be changed. Hereafter, the watchers have merely waited for the first count, taken the number of S. L. P. votes, and left the polling place. Later in the night when the final count is taken, the S. L. P. ballots are then counted in for one of the other parties, and we lose the vote we saw with our own eyes. For this reason, therefore, our watchers should be at every polling place from start to finish, until the boxes are locked and carried to Police Headquarters.

S. Winauer.

New York, November 14.

THE PRELIMINARY TO BETTER WORK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find P. O. money order for \$2 which is for 3 yearly and 2 six months' subs to the Weekly People. This is the result of a post-election talk among shopmates, that I hope will do some good.

The S. L. P. cast 36 votes in the city and a total of 41 in the county; but here is hoping to do better next time.

E. J. Shaw.

Auburn, N. Y., November 11.

THE SITUATION IN NEW JERSEY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The situation in New Jersey is not materially different from other places. There is the same superstition in regard to the best possible system. Indeed it is doubtful if many know there is such a thing as capitalism. They accept things as they are without questioning conditions. The workers, especially among the remnants of the crafts, are always ready to strike, but as to changing the order, that would be an unheard of sacrifice. However, there is a growing suspicion that something, somehow, somewhere is wrong, but there is a certain reluctance with reference to the abandonment of the old style of trade unionism. There are some who have a glimpse of socialism but the vision is distorted, while there are a few whose mental astigmatism is undergoing correction.

The impression, which is fostered by the Socialist Party, that there are two factions among the Socialists differing in tactics both having the same ultimate object, has gained considerable ground. This must be met by the militants. It must be conclusively proved that the Socialist Party is not a political party when there will be a union of the revolutionary forces. Sailing, as it does, under the mask of a party of labor, the Socialist Party is able to work much confusion. The same thing occurs with the A. F. of L. posing as a union of labor. These two are the twin pickets of capitalism and it will no more answer to talk of unity between the Socialist Party and the Socialist Labor Party than it would to advocate unity between the I. W. W. and the A. F. of L. Both picket lines must be driven into the main camp of capitalism. Thus, and thus only can the revolutionists who have become mixed up with these two extricate themselves.

An advancing army can not help meeting the pickets of the contending army,

and when they meet they must be recognized as such. Labor political fakirism does not differ from trades union fakirism. The fakirs may have caught revolutionists in the toils, but the revolutionists must be called upon to join their own proper ranks. New Jersey comrades will not waste any time trying to unite those things which have no affinity.

How to meet conditions in New Jersey as elsewhere, is an easy matter; an inquiry as to the basis of capitalism. Uncover the basis as a swindle. Swindle can only be supported by lies, consequently, the ammunition of the pickets of capitalism is composed of lies. The lies of the Socialist party in New Jersey are counter parts of the lies used by the fake unionists. Hear a lie from the one, and you will soon hear a repetition from the other. De Leon is the bugaboo of the trades union fakirs. Some of these fakirs love the I. W. W. but that De Leon stands in the way of the full fruition of that love. Same thing occurs with the Socialist party. Can New Jersey comrades doubt the evident kinship of these twins? Janus-faced are both of these twins. How happy both would be if either the I. W. W. or A. F. of L. were away. How to love both at the same time is the serious puzzle. It might be accomplished if it were not for the presence of the naughty Socialist Labor Party.

Hearstism was not confined to New York, but New Jersey also had its span. It was a great scare for the capitalist class and no doubt, that class gave a sigh of relief when the election was over. At any rate that sigh was heard everywhere. Hearstism was not only a warning to the Capitalist class, but serves as well for the working class. The capitalist class saw a deeper red. It always sees red in the incident and yellow in the orient; but the red always grows deeper when such things occur as Hearstism or Bryanism, and that deeply growing red bodes no good to the working class. The capitalist class looms large in the fog of lies which envelopes it. Once that fog is dispersed a puny miserable dwarf appears. But woe to the working class if it is not dispelled. The dwarf will realize its red to the full.

The Socialist Labor Party can take care of itself but the I. W. W. needs strengthening. Trenton is a field in which much can be done for the I. W. W., because there is a desire for knowledge there. The A. F. of L. and the S. P. can be depended upon to check the organization. The tactics of both being the same, our comrades will know what to do. All things considered there is much hope for the revolution in New Jersey. The working class does not need a vast knowledge to effect its emancipation. What is needed must be given clearly and forcibly.

Theo. Bernine.

Late New Jersey State Organizer.

Indianapolis, Ind., November 14.

WHO CAN ANSWER?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Will a United Mine Workers Card from District No. 15, Colorado, be accepted in the Eastern U. M. of A. Please answer through the Weekly People.

Yours Fraternally,

Mrs. Jno. Masner.

Louisville, Colo., November 8.

AN ANSWER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Answering Mr. John Masner, Louisville, Colo. "Will a United Mine Workers Card from District No. 15 be accepted in the Eastern U. M. of A." Yes; anywhere in the East.

Wm. Veal.

E. St. Louis, Ill., November 16.

UNITY AND THE SPIRIT ANIMATING IT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—"It is reported that a recent vote for national secretary shows the total dues-paying membership of the S. L. P. to be a very few over 800. A recent report from the national secretary of the Socialist party shows that we have a dues-paying membership of over 32,000. No wonder the 800 want unity."

The above clipping from the "Appeal to Reason" of November 3rd, page 3, 3rd column, shows the manner in which it and other Socialist Party privately-owned papers dope their readers in regard to "unity" and the spirit which animates these worthies upon such an important phase of the Socialist movement.

But, to one familiar with the facts, the absurdity of the inference that the Socialist Labor Party seeks unity with the alleged 32,000 members of the S. P. is most striking.

True to its position in the International Socialist Movement, the S. L. P. DOES seek unity, unity between all class conscious Socialists, but also true to its principles and tactics, it seeks the unity of only those Socialists who like those of the S. L. P. recognize that political action alone is merely so much one-sided, misleading heated ozone.

The stand of the S. L. P. on the question of unity has always been and is still the same, and the party's position is well known, and more particularly is this the case since the recent unity agitation due to the clarifying and unifying influence of the I. W. W.

Still more marked is the guilt of the "Appeal" in trying to make it appear as though the S. L. P. is chasing after the S. P. to compel it to unite, when it is remembered that it has been the members of the S. P. who have unavoidably initiated the moves for unity (which is to their credit) between the two, as for example the N. J. Unity Conference, the direct result of members of the S. P.

Yes, indeed, the S. L. P. is anxious to see, does promote and will succeed in accomplishing Unity, but it is unity of a kind that the 2X4 reactionary S. P. editors will do nothing to advance, nor succeed in preventing.

It is the unity resulting from an education received in and from the revolutionary economic organization, the I. W. W. in which we will unite, first, industrially, then politically. This will bring together into one political Socialist Party all REVOLUTIONISTS of which the S. P. has at present but a comparatively small number, and by no means the inflated figure of 32,000.

Yours for the economic and political unity,
Arthur A. DuProz.
Canton, O., November 9.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN OF 1907.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Is it not about time to commence the campaign of 1907. We can increase the circulation of the Weekly People to 25,000, so go and see every one you think will subscribe and ask him to subscribe. We must do some organizing to increase the size of our sections and build up new sections.

The working class know more about the Socialist Labor Party than we give them credit for; so get after them before they forget the lectures you delivered them and leaflets you gave them.

So again let me say, prepare for the battle of 1907.

John Farrell.

Lowell, Mass., November 10.

DEMAND FOR LABOR.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Much is being written about the "demand for labor." It is my good fortune to have steady employment; such conditions do not enable me to test this demand first hand. But I have two friends, both in the same line—machinists—who have told me things touching thereon; one is unemployed, the other is employed; and yet both give practically the same information.

The unemployed man tells me that, in answering advertisements, he always finds others there also; if he comes late, he finds them there ahead of him; if he comes early, it is not long before he has abundant company.

The employed man is working for an electric company over on West and Beuthene streets. An open shop is maintained there; "because," says my friend, "men are always applying for jobs and they can get all the help they want."

These facts, from the inside, as well as the outside of the shop, throw a little light on "the demand for labor." It looks like an effort to create a greater reserve labor supply.

Workingman.

New York, November 12.

FESTIVAL NOTES.

A Lively Interest Shown in It—Indications Are Good.

It will be of interest to our readers to know that within the past few days great interest has been manifested in the next Daily People Festival to be held at Grand Central on Thanksgiving Day. Organizer Abelson informs us that for the past few days the subdivisions of Section New York County, S. L. P., and other sympathetic organizations have been calling for an additional supply of tickets, and, if this keeps up, he will have to give another order to the printer for a second batch.

The interest shown in the coming Festival is not at all surprising when one takes into consideration the grand purpose and excellent quality of the entertainment at these affairs. It is a well-known fact that on these accounts, that those who have attended these Festivals in the past are anxiously waiting for them to come around again. For this reason our comrades and sympathizers should find it the easiest kind of work to dispose of tickets.

Now that campaigning for the Election is over let us begin a campaign for the Daily People and this can best be done by everybody getting a move on for the remaining days, from now until the day of the affair, and supply himself with tickets to sell to his shopmates and other friends.

Presents too for the Bazaar and Fair are coming in quite nicely, so that all indications point to a very successful Thanksgiving Day Festival.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

600 SLAUGHTERED

YEAR'S FATALITIES IN PENNSYLVANIA COAL MINES.

Even Capitalist Mine Inspector Forced to Comment on Hideous Destruction of Life—Murder Goes on Unabated Since Report Issues—One Week's Deaths—The Ray of Hope.

Scranton, Pa., November 16.—Over six hundred employees, or, to be exact, six hundred and forty-four, were killed in and about the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania during the year 1905, according to the report of James E. Roderick, chief of the department of mines of the state.

The production amounted to 78,647,020 short tons, having a value of \$659,000,000. In the introduction to his report Chief Roderick gives the following deadly statistics:

"The total output of Pennsylvania for the year represents a value at the mines of about \$350,000,000, and at points of distribution of about \$650,000,000. The anthracite production was 78,647,020 short tons, and the bituminous 119,361,514 short tons. In producing the tonnage of the year in the anthracite region 551 employees were killed inside the mines, the ratio being one employee to every 142,735 short tons. For every 1,000 employees 473 were killed. In the bituminous region 444 were killed inside the mines, the ratio being one employee to every 268,832 short tons. For every 1,000 employees 326 were killed. The number killed outside in the anthracite region was 93; the number in the bituminous region 35. The total loss of life in and about the anthracite mines was 644, and in and about the bituminous mines 479, total 1,123.

"The year 1905 was a most extraordinary one in the industrial life of the United States. In all branches of trade there was felt the quickening impulse of prosperity, and the great coal producing centers of Pennsylvania were alive with an activity never before equaled. As a result, the output that has been growing by leaps and bounds during the past decade reached a total of 198,008,534 tons."

"Since this report has issued, the killing of mine and breaker employees has gone on apace. Fatal accidents, especially among the boy workers in the breakers, are of almost daily occurrence. So far this week, the following virtual murders of mine employees have been recorded in Wilkesbarre alone:

On Sunday, John Besermin, of Swoyersville, employed at the Maltby colliery of the Lehigh Coal Company, in Swoyersville, fell a distance of forty-five feet to his death. Besermin had been working nights at the breaker and early Sunday morning shortly before quitting time he went to the top of the breaker to make some repairs. He mounted a beam and while reaching out lost his balance and fell headlong to the bottom of the breaker, landing on his head on some boilers. He was picked up and taken to his home. The force of the fall rendered him unconscious. His head was badly cut and he received bruises about the neck.

Mattis Wasilis, a young Lithuanian, aged sixteen years, employed as a scraper tender at the No. 6 colliery of the Susquehanna Coal company, at Glen Lyon, met his death Monday afternoon by being dragged into the rolls. He was seated on a bench attending to his duties when his clothing caught in the scrapers and he was dragged between the rollers and crushed to death. His remains were taken out and will be given a burial though this is not often done.

A fall of roof crushed out the life of Charles McGill, of Highland, near Wilkes-Barre, Tuesday. McGill was fifty years of age, and employed as a miner, at the Highland No. 5 colliery, of the G. B. Markle & Co. He is survived by his widow and eight children.

Another horrible accident to a breaker-boy, one of those child slaves of divine appointee Baer, occurred on Tuesday, when, while clearing the coal chutes in the Westmoreland breaker, in West Wyoming, John Peskin, of that place, was dragged through the chutes and into the rollers, where his life was crushed out. Peskin was employed about the breaker and seeing the chutes blocked with coal yesterday afternoon, he climbed down into the min obedience to orders, to push the coal through. The coal moved faster than he thought it would and he was thrown off his feet and carried with the coal into the huge rollers. Fellow workmen heard his agonizing cries for help and signalled the engineer to stop the machinery, and when this was done the machinery was taken apart and his mangled remains removed but by this time life was extinct. There is one bright gleam of hope in all this horror. That is, that, having thrown off the conspiracy which tied its hands, the I. W. W. will now organize the coal miner, and the day of such wage slave butchery will pass away.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—

The "Professional League" cards, issued for the Hillquit campaign are now hard to get. Our supply has been exhausted, the demand coming from as far west as Denver. In order to meet the demand, a fac simile will be speedily produced in these columns.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P.—

By long established rule by the N. E. C., no notice of expulsions may be published in The People, except through the N. E. C. itself. So old a rule should be known of all by this time.

A. M. G., NEW YORK.—The Order of the Ladies of the Maccabees of the World has for its supreme commander Lillian M. Hollister, Detroit, Mich. A letter addressed to the lady inquiring after the religious standing of the Order will bring out the desired information.

J. C. B., PATERSON, N. J.—The P. O. would like nothing better than to find in The People notice of anything that looks like gambling, and so refuse transmission to the paper. For this reason no notice whatever is allowed in The People concerning raffles, tickets, etc., etc. This has been often explained.

"OXSHOTT," BERKLEY HEATH, ENG.—The book received. The article in "Justice" about I. W. W. is delightful. It shows what "Justice" would like to have happen, but won't happen. The People contains truthful reports. Whatever report about I. W. W. does not tally with The People's, is untrue.

J. N. M. R., NEW YORK.—The theory that Hearst was beaten by "Free-masons Vote" is simply idiotic. Now that the facts are all in the counting out is unmistakable. Hearst being the head of the ticket was cut off safely; it was less easy to cut off two, and thus Chandler slipped in; it was still less easy to cut out more than two, and thus the rest of the ticket comes in swimmingly.

H. A. A., BAY CITY, MICH.—Now to your second question—

The A. F. of L. has not conceded the principle of the sympathetic strike. That principle means the general strike. The A. F. of L. would not think of such a thing as the general strike.

Next question next week.

P. C., CLEVELAND, O.—We cannot find in cyclopedias mention of the historic fact of the "right of the first night" in feudal times. Johnson's "Journey to the Western Isles" mentions the fact as still surviving in his time under the form of a tax. The passage occurs in the chapter on the island of Ulva.

H. P. T., CINCINNATI, O.—The "Professional League" is the name given to themselves by a number of professional and also un-professional residents of the 9th Congress District in this city who organized to elect Morris Hillquit. Some of the members are members of the S. P., others are not.

F. T., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The matter about the cigarmaker Jeremiah whom Hillquit plucked appeared in the Daily People of Nov. 4, and in last week's Weekly.

J. T., NEW YORK.—The way to do is to read the "Miners' Magazine." A coon smoked out of the hollow of his tree, and frantic and spluttering rushing into the open under the very guns of the hunters—such is the picture presented by Editor O'Neill in that paper. That tells the tale pictorially.

A. F., HARTFORD, CONN.; F. C. R., BUCKHANNON, W. VA.; J. R., SNOQUALMIE, WASH.; J. J., SPRINGFIELD, ILL.; F. J. B., REVERE, MASS.; J. G., NEW YORK; H. T., NEW YORK; G. F., SPOKANE, WASH.; E. M. O., POTTSTOWN, PA.—Matter received.

A NEW DEPARTURE

IN WHICH ALL SHOULD CO-OPERATE—IT WILL SPREAD REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM.

We have made a new departure. A comrade has been put to work to see what can be done toward increasing the list of Weekly People readers. He will have charge of the circulation department.

As a first step in the work a copy of the mailing list together with subscription blanks and a letter to the Party organization has been sent to all the Sections. The matter sent out acquaints each Section with its status, as regards Weekly People readers, on November 12, 1907, and this information should be made a matter of record in the Section books in order that each Section may keep track of its progress.

Each member of a Section, who sends in subs individually, should report such subs to his Section, giving name, address and time for which the subs are to run. The object being that each Section keep a complete record of the readers in the territory under its jurisdiction, to get renewals at expiration, and otherwise keep in touch with sympathizers.

It must not be supposed that the circulation man gets the subscriptions; he is to supervise the work at this end, enlisting and guiding your co-operation—planning the work for the organization to do in the best way as the experience made will dictate.

In passing it may be said that to-day the list of Weekly People readers shows several contradictions. For instance, comparing some places in which the Party has no organization, only an active sympathizer, with other places of the same relative size and general conditions in which the Party has a Section, some unorganized places have more readers than the organized ones. This shows a lack of activity for Weekly People on the part of some of the Party Sections. It also proves what one or two active men can do. Again some of the Sections have allowed their list of readers to decrease since the first of the year, and this also is an indication of lack of energy. It is up to such Sections to remedy this.

The Party constitution provides that at each business meeting of a Section one of the heads in the Order of Business shall be: Party Press and Literature. Under this head, which is a very important one, the real progress of the Section is reflected, for as you promote the circulation of the Party Press and literature you spread a knowledge of the principles and tactics of the movement.

To the general reader who may have perused these lines we also have a word to say: It is no exaggeration to claim that the Weekly People is the best Socialist paper published and one that no student who desires to be well informed or who has the interests of his class at heart can afford to be without. Each reader can make himself a power for good to the movement by bringing the paper to the attention of men who think. In soliciting subscriptions our readers should not feel that they are putting themselves under an obligation to the subscriber—the Weekly People returns full value for the price of the subscription. Our readers will really be doing subscribers a favor by bringing the paper to their attention.

There is now perhaps no subject more widely discussed than Socialism, but thanks to the capitalist press many and varied are the ideas of what Socialism really is. The literature of the Socialist Labor Party is the recognized authority upon the subject, just as the Party is recognized as the clear-cut exponent of the Socialist movement; it behooves us then to get our literature into the hands of those interested in Socialism. In order to help you in this work the Labor News has under way the publication of a new descriptive catalogue which will be furnished to the Sections and other propagandists for judicious distribution.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS

Weekly People, 2-6 New Read st., N. Y., per year 50
Daily People, 2-6 New Read st., N. Y., per year \$3.50
Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly) 2-6 New Read st., N. Y., per year 1.50
Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly), 2-6 New Read st., N. Y., per year .50
Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 310 Champaign ave., Cleveland, O., per year 1.00
Nepakarik (Hungarian Weekly), 714 East 9th st., N. Y., per year 1.80
Ragione Nuova (Italian Monthly), 22 Bond st., Providence, R. I., per year 25
He who comes in contact with workmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above, and not as often the case, to the Labor News, Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6 New Read street, New York.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 1-6
New Reade street, New York.
S. L. P. OF CANADA.
National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 798
Dundas street, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
1-6 New Reade street, New York City
(The Party's literary agency.)
Notice—For technical reasons no party
announcements can go in that are not
in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the N. E. S. sub-
Committee was held at 2-6 New Reade
street, Friday, November 16, at 8 p. m.
Frederick Olpp was elected chairman.
There were present Crawford, Teichlauf,
Olpp, Olsen, Moren and Walsh.

The financial report showed receipts
\$70.88, expenditures, \$64.97.

Communications: From The Independ-
ent Labor Party of Transvaal, Africa,
a statement of their position, principles,
and problems, and a request for financial
assistance. The discussion brought out
the fact that the Independent Labor
Party of the Transvaal was not a Social-
ist party, and it was therefore de-
cided that no appeal be made to the
membership and that the National Sec-
retary be instructed to communicate to
the said Party the reasons for the re-
fusal. From John Degmon, McAlester,
I. T., an application for membership at
large. Granted. Two applications for
shareholders were received—from Plainfield,
N. J., and New Brunswick, N. J. Grant-
ed. From Edward Gardner, Organizer of
Section Cincinnati, a statement of the
reasons why Section Cincinnati could
not assume responsibility for the Polish
Socialist paper which certain persons in
Cincinnati planned to launch. From Chas.
Davidson, St. Paul, Minn., a complaint
against the Minn. S. E. C. in relection
matters. Laid over till next meeting.
From International Socialist Bureau, a
statement of the indebtedness of the So-
cialist Labor Party to the International
Bureau for dues. It was decided that
\$20 francs be remitted at once.

It was decided that Olson, Jacobson
and Olpp act as a committee to have
charge of matters in connection with the
Daily People, the committee to call
a special meeting of the sub-committee
if necessary.

A. Moren,
Temporary Secretary.

CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular meeting of N. E. C., London,
November 4th. All present. Weitzel in
chair. Minutes adopted as read.

Communications: From J. M. Reid of
Toronto some pamphlets; no communica-
tion. Secretary to reply. From Section
London enclosing \$12.25 for British Colum-
bia Organizers Fund. Same was re-
ceived. Secretary to acknowledge.

The Secretary reported having sent to
Wm. Griffiths organizer of Section Van-
couver, \$20.75 for the British Columbia
Organizers Fund.

Unfinished Business. The itemized bill
—from Allison and Element was or-
dered to be turned over to Section Lon-
don as it did not belong to N. E. C.

The committee procured the Report
Blanks. Secretary was ordered to send
some to Sections, and ask them to make
report at once and under head of re-
marks give name of members. Meeting
adjourned.

W. D. Forbes, Rec. Sec'y.

FOR BAZAAR AND FAIR.

The following is a list of additional
presents and cash donations received
since our last acknowledgements, for the
Bazaar and Fair to be held at Grand
Central Palace on Thanksgiving Day.

Mrs. H. Thal, city, German-silver but-
ter dish, fine ink stand; Mrs. Ziegen,
city, sugar bowl; Mrs. A. Thal, city,
two alabaster pictures; S. Donath, city,
fine leather whisk broom holder; J.
Unger, city, fine leather paper holder;
S. Perlman, city, book "Iron Trevel";
Section Allentown, Pa., cash donation of
three dollars; Section Indianapolis, Ind.,
two solid brass plummets with steel
points; C. M. Nelson, Bouldin Island,
Cal., cash donation of two dollars; J.
Van Veen, city, elegant meerschaum pipe
and case; John Kortan, Detroit, Mich.,
cartoon drawing by Karl Baetz.

L. Abelson, Organizer.
2-6 New Reade street, New York.

A GOOD VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMME.

Secretary A. Orange of the Entertain-
ment Committee of Section New York
County, S. L. P., has just received from
the vaudeville agency that has been hir-
ed to furnish the talent for the Enter-
tainment to be held at Grand Central
Palace on Thursday, November 29th
(Thanksgiving Day), the following num-
bers for the programme:

De Venix Sisters, Vocalists and Dan-
cers; Amann and Hartley, Comedy
Sketch Artists; Tascot, comic songs; The
Elite Musical Four, Refined Instrumental-
tists; Burton's Dog Circus; Joe Hard-
man, Monologist; Kitiimup's Japs; The
American Projectoscope in a series of
moving pictures.

CHICAGO, LOOK HERE!

A large gathering is expected at
Brands Hall, corner Erie and Clark
streets, on the night of December the
first. This Entertainment and Ball will
open the winter campaign of the Chicago
S. L. P. If you are a workingman and
if you like fun, you have a double motive
to BE THERE. If you can dance, you
may as well do it THIS TIME, when your
pleasure will add impetus to the
Revolution—when every swing of your
"ligh fantastic toe" will help to kick
down the machine that grinds us, to
lay its cursed columns in the dust! If
you can't dance, don't let that keep you
away. There will be other things for
you. There will be bazaar attractions.
The curtain will rise upon several scenes
of interest to revolutionists. Some of
the best dramatic talent in the city has
been engaged.

That things may not look too dry to
you, all kinds of refreshments have been
provided for. There will be only one
Ball like this and, it will be on the first
of December. The price of admission is
put down to twenty-five cents each. If
you are a workingman, come, and bring
your girl.

PITTSBURGERS, ATTENTION.

Yourselves and company are respect-
fully invited to attend the Second Annual
Reception of the Pittsburgh Labor Ly-
ceum to be held at Allentown Turner
Hall, Allen Ave., 31st ward, Pittsburg,
Penna. THANKSGIVING NIGHT,
Thursday, November 29th, 106.

Music by State Orchestra—Jones
Prompter.

Admission: Gents 50 cents, Addi-
tional Ladies 25 cents.

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST

LABOR PARTY.

All persons desiring to attach them-
selves to the Socialist Labor Party,
either by the formation of a local or-
ganization known as a "Section," or by
joining as members at large, may pro-
ceed as follows:

1. Seven or more persons may form
a "Section," provided they subscribe
to the platform and constitution of the
S. L. P., belong to no other political
party and are not officers of a pure
and simple trade of labor organization.

2. Isolated persons, unable to find six
others to join with them in organizing
a "Section," but desiring to become
members, may do so by becoming
members at large upon signing an ap-
plication card, subscribing thereon to
the platform and constitution of the
S. L. P. and answering other questions
on said application card.

For application blanks to be used in
the formation of "Sections" and for
application cards for the use of in-
dividual members as well as all other in-
formation apply to the undersigned.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary, pre-
sent, 2-6 New Reade Street, New
York (P. O. Box 1576).

A. Moren,
Temporary Secretary.

Regular meeting of N. E. C., London,
November 4th. All present. Weitzel in
chair. Minutes adopted as read.

Communications: From J. M. Reid of
Toronto some pamphlets; no communica-
tion. Secretary to reply. From Section
London enclosing \$12.25 for British Colum-
bia Organizers Fund. Same was re-
ceived. Secretary to acknowledge.

The Secretary reported having sent to
Wm. Griffiths organizer of Section Van-
couver, \$20.75 for the British Columbia
Organizers Fund.

Unfinished Business. The itemized bill
—from Allison and Element was or-
dered to be turned over to Section Lon-
don as it did not belong to N. E. C.

The committee procured the Report
Blanks. Secretary was ordered to send
some to Sections, and ask them to make
report at once and under head of re-
marks give name of members. Meeting
adjourned.

W. D. Forbes, Rec. Sec'y.

FOR BAZAAR AND FAIR.

The following is a list of additional
presents and cash donations received
since our last acknowledgements, for the
Bazaar and Fair to be held at Grand
Central Palace on Thanksgiving Day.

Mrs. H. Thal, city, German-silver but-
ter dish, fine ink stand; Mrs. Ziegen,
city, sugar bowl; Mrs. A. Thal, city,
two alabaster pictures; S. Donath, city,
fine leather whisk broom holder; J.
Unger, city, fine leather paper holder;
S. Perlman, city, book "Iron Trevel";
Section Allentown, Pa., cash donation of
three dollars; Section Indianapolis, Ind.,
two solid brass plummets with steel
points; C. M. Nelson, Bouldin Island,
Cal., cash donation of two dollars; J.
Van Veen, city, elegant meerschaum pipe
and case; John Kortan, Detroit, Mich.,
cartoon drawing by Karl Baetz.

L. Abelson, Organizer.
2-6 New Reade street, New York.

A GOOD VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMME.

Secretary A. Orange of the Entertain-
ment Committee of Section New York
County, S. L. P., has just received from
the vaudeville agency that has been hir-
ed to furnish the talent for the Enter-
tainment to be held at Grand Central
Palace on Thursday, November 29th
(Thanksgiving Day), the following num-
bers for the programme:

De Venix Sisters, Vocalists and Dan-
cers; Amann and Hartley, Comedy
Sketch Artists; Tascot, comic songs; The
Elite Musical Four, Refined Instrumental-
tists; Burton's Dog Circus; Joe Hard-
man, Monologist; Kitiimup's Japs; The
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CLERICAL SOPHISTRY

DR. STAFFORD PUTS UP AND
KNOCKS DOWN STRAW MAN.

Defines Socialism Contrary To What It
Is and Then Displays His Mental and
Moral Dexterity by Denouncing It from
the Standpoint of Religion.

The below article is taken from the
Syracuse "Catholic Sun" of November 2.
It is remarkable as an illustration of the
tactics of certain clericals, both in and
out of the Catholic Church, who, with
an air of moral solicitude, are so foolish
as to believe they can combat Socialism
by rigging up a man of straw and knock-
ing it down.

Dr. Stafford says: "When we say 'So-
cialism' we say ten thousand things."
This is sophistical; for when we say So-
cialism we don't say the things that Dr.
Stafford would like to read into it for
his purpose: we say just one thing, and
that is society and not private individ-
uals should own and operate capital. The
Staffords "sympathize" with the "ten
thousand things" that they say Socialism
stands for, but they are opposed to so-
ciety owning and operating capital. They
insist that capitalists should own it,
and society should operate it for their
benefit.

Again, Dr. Stafford says, "The radical
Socialists" say "we want to bring about
a condition which will make this earth
a heaven. In order to bring this about
we must tear down." In uttering this
last sentence, the Staffords simply utter
a falsehood, for when they say that
they deliberately put that in the
mouth of the socialists. No socialist,
"radical" or "moderate," says anything
of the kind. Socialists are evolutionists.
They believe in building up Socialism
on the foundations laid by the trusts
and industrial unions evolved by capital-
ism. It's the Staffords, both in and out
of the Catholic Church who despite their
alleged morality and religion, favor tear-
ing down. They, by clinging to feudal-
ism and chattel slavery attempted to tear
down capitalism; now, by clinging to
capitalism they attempt to tear down So-
cialism. But progress has always, under
the inexorable wheels of her chariot,
ground them into the necessary receptive
and adaptable mud, so that they finally
supported the higher morality and religion
which they once tried to destroy. And
so it will be once more; the Staff-
ords will embrace Socialism when the
superior wisdom and morality of the
race once more imposes progress upon
them, their present hypocritical and
casuistical "moral" and "religious" sol-
icitude for the working class as against
Socialism, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Here is the article:—

The Problem Of The Age.

Famous Priest-Orator Declares that if
Social Question be not Solved
There will be Revolution Worse
Than Red Terror.

There is Imperative Need that the
Church Shall go Into the Fight.

The inauguration of a new marble
pulpit in the Church of Our Lady of
Mercy, at Philadelphia last week,
brought a remarkable sermon from Rev.
D. J. Stafford, the famous priest-orator
of St. Patrick's church, Washington.
Speaking of the social problem, Dr.
Stafford said in part:

We are now going to face a question
which began with the decline of the feo-
dal system and which has been accelerated
by the liberation of the serfs and the ac-
quisition on the part of the people of
political rights and which has received
a mighty impetus from that advance
of science which might be said to have
begun with the discovery of America by
Columbus, which has created what might
be called a new social system.

That problem which is facing the
world demands a hearing from every
system of religion, every philosophy,
every church. It is a question which
cannot be put aside. We cannot refuse
to give it a hearing. It is a thing we
must reckon with, which we must weigh,
master and understand. It cannot be
put aside with a sneer or with ridicule.
It is a mighty, palpitating, all absorbing
question, and it demands from us and
all the world serious consideration, and
if so, can be a happy solution.

Here Dr. Stafford asserted that if
such a solution were not found, we
would face a social revolution compared
to which the French Revolution was
mere child's play.

In inaugurating this pulpit we could
not do better than to enunciate Catholic
principles and the Catholic message to
the moral world. Socialism is the ques-
tion of the day. It is not agnosticism.
It is not atheism. It is a solemn ques-
tion, and we must approach it with pro-
found sympathy, for when we say "so-
cialism" we say ten thousand things
When one proclaims himself a socialist
he conveys no definite idea of his be-
liefs. The title conveys a thousand ideas,
from the wildest Utopian dreams to the

highest ideals. It is our duty to under-
stand it, to enter into it, to treat it with
sympathy, to endeavor to find out the
truth in it, and when found to accept
that truth. We must give the right hand
of fellowship to every man who is work-
ing for the amelioration of the work-
men's condition, no matter how wild
his dreams. Let us not forget that these
views are held by men with devoted
hearts, and men animated by such a
spirit are our brothers and must be met
in such a spirit and with understanding.

The speaker enumerated, as disclosing
the causes of the growth of Socialism,
the history of the past, when thousands
of laboring people were obliged to live
on a scant allowance and whose exist-
ence could not be called living; when the
man with a wife and children could not
make adequate provision for them, and
when the man in a castle on the hilltop
looked down like a god on the little
things of earth. The memories of those
days are not eradicated from the minds
of men. Leo XIII., who desired to be
called the Pope of the working people,
said we must approach this subject sym-
pathetically, even when presented by
those who advocate extreme views, and
treat them in the right way, for it is
natural for them to make a mistake and
to forget that if they tear down society,
they must build up society. If the pres-
ent is the best man can do, after all these
ages, how can we hope to build by de-
stroying? It would be as if a man, at-
tempting to improve this beautiful
church, would tear it down and begin
again, using the broken stones.

"The radical Socialists are opposed to
Christianity," said the speaker, because
they do not understand the Church. They
say: 'You Christians live in eternity. You
make this world a hell and look for your
heaven hereafter. You are guilty of
social vices most monstrous, and your
doctrines make a man not think of the
things of this world. We want to bring
about a condition which will make this
earth a heaven. In order to bring this
about we must tear down. We wish to
bring about a condition in which every
man, woman and child will be blessed
with peace and plenty, and not be forced
into the world to eke out a miserable ex-
istence. That is our cult, our religion,
our hope.

To that the Catholic Church is, op-
posed, and we must oppose it. We must
show them what is the true Catholic
teaching and show them that the Catholic
Church is the highest, socialism; that
the Catholic Church is the totality of
socialism, which contains for humanity
not only what is best in eternity, but in
time. Her desire, as that of her Divine
Founder, is that when the children shall
cry for bread they shall not receive a
stone. He and she prays: 'Thy will
be done on earth as it is in heaven'—
that is, that justice shall reign on earth
as it does in heaven. And again, 'Give
us this day our daily bread.' God in-
tended that man should have bread to
sustain this life as well as the bread of
the soul. He intended that every child
of God should have food for his intel-
lectual, spiritual and physical needs. Any
other intention is not Christian. Christ
broke bread with the multitude. He
went down to Cana to the marriage feast
of His humble neighbors to add to their
happiness. All the necessities of man
are holy things. God did not intend
that he should physically starve any more
than He intended him to spiritually
starve. That is the doctrine of the Cath-
olic Church. That is the highest social-
ism that can be enunciated. 'That is
the doctrine of the Catholic Church,
which is for the highest happiness of
mankind, both here and hereafter, and
it is a pity that it is not understood by
men who work laboriously for the up-
lifting of humanity, and yet oppose the
Catholic Church. If they only under-
stood her social point of view, they
would be her allies.'

One thing is necessary for the Church
and for us, and if I had voice and power
enough I would say it to all the world—
that what is needed in the Catholic
Church to-day is a greater manifesta-
tion of life—a greater manifestation of
love. There is needed to-day a greater
manifestation of love and life on the part
of our Bishops, on the part of our priests,
on the part of our people, if we are go-
ing to hold the world, if the future is
not going to slip away from us. We will
have to get out in the fight. We will
have to love the world more than our-
selves and make sacrifices for it. We will
have to love humanity with a crucify-
ing love. If we do, we shall win the
people, and if we do not, we shall not
win, and we shall not deserve to win.
Do not neglect to do until the question
has grown too large. There is necessity
for action now.

NEARLY FOUR THOUSAND FED.

In spite of the fact that, as Roosevelt
declared in this Thanksgiving ukase, the
Americans are all prosperous and happy,
three thousand, nine hundred and twen-
ty-seven families, in suffering, want and
misfortune, representing 20,000 indi-
viduals, were relieved by the New York
Association for Improving the Condition
of the Poor last year. The number will
not be less this season, says the Associa-
tion.

S. L. P. VOTE.

INDIANA VOTE

Shows Loss for S. P. and Gain for S.
L. P.

Indianapolis, Ind., November 13.—
Below is the Indiana official vote for
the Socialist party and the Socialist
Labor Party. The vote given is for
this year and 1904 and for the head
of the tickets in each case:

S. P., 1904, 10,991; 1906, 7,834, loss
3,157.

S. L. P., 1904, 1,437; 1906, 1,514, gain
77.

This is a loss for the S. P. of about
twenty-eight and two-thirds per cent.,
and a gain for the S. L. P. of about
five and one-third per cent.

We received votes in every county
in the State excepting seven.

Scranton's Vote.

Scranton, Pa., November 15.—The
vote in this city was, Mauer, Socialist
party candidate for Governor, 84; Des-
mond, Socialist Labor Party, 34. The
Socialist party had a full county ticket
in field; the Socialist Labor Party had
none.

LEONIA, N. J., S. L. P. VOTE.

Leonla, N. J., November 12.—Over a
hundred registered voters stayed home
Tuesday, yet a larger vote was polled
for an off year than ever before. Follow-
ing is the official result: 107 votes cast;
1 rejected; 2 Socialist Labor Party; 3
Prohibition; 2 Socialist party.